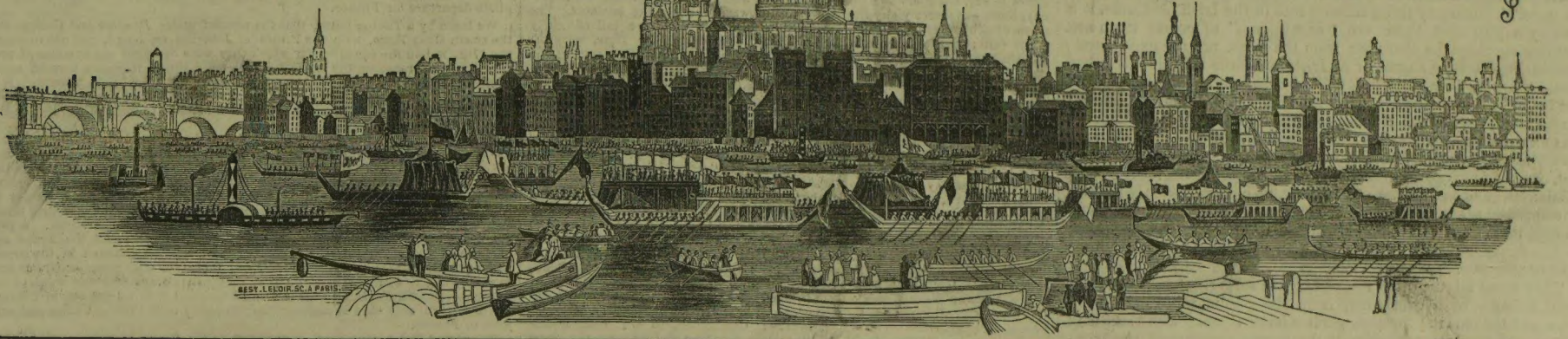


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE COMING SESSION.



APPING out the work of the New Parliament is an occupation already commenced; and, if the number of questions to be considered is estimated, its task, as a mere matter of quantity, is immense. There is an anxiety to know how a Legislature, in which there is such a preponderance of new men, will deal with many an old subject; and this feeling, combined with some recent events, creates an impression that Government cannot long defer summoning the House of Commons, "for the dispatch of business."

It is one of the old traditions of Downing Street, that, except under extraordinary circumstances, Parliament can only meet in

February; that is the month sacred to bills and motions, as September to partridges, and August to grouse. But the business of the British Empire has become so vast and complicated, that the space of time it usually sits has become too short; as questions have multiplied, so have those who speak on them; a lengthening of the Session, or of the sittings during the Session, has become inevitable; and there is even a prospect of the Legislature extending

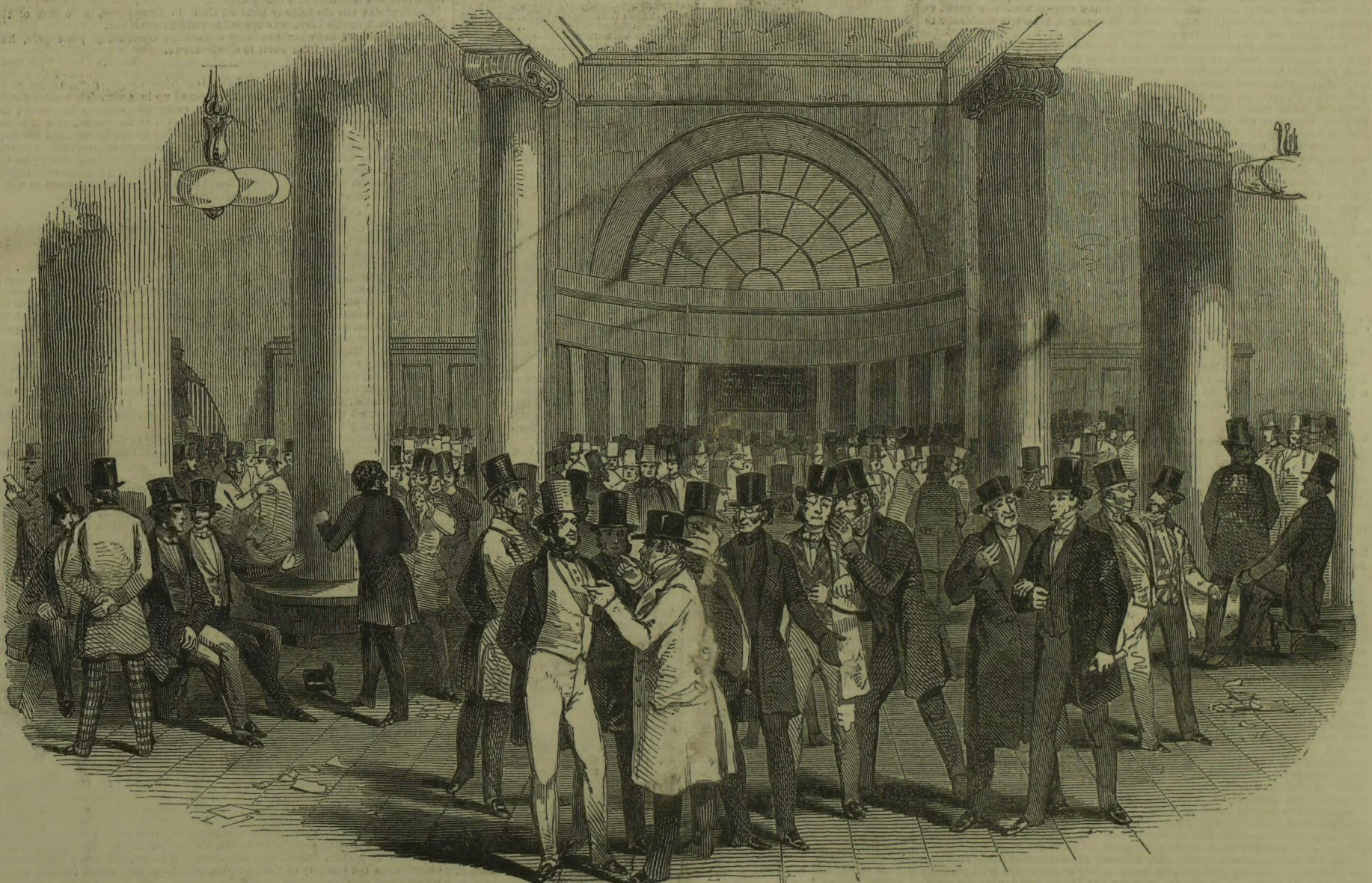
its meeting through the whole year. But, independently of the pressure of general business, there are special circumstances which make an anticipation of the usual period of assembling almost unavoidable.

First, that necessity has been precipitated by the virtual suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, which the Cabinet was compelled to carry into effect last week. They were at last forced to abandon that "we can do nothing" policy, on the weakness of which we recently took occasion to remark. We have rarely noted such a want of foresight: there was scarcely a banker or merchant in the City, who did not see the course to be taken three weeks ago; but, wrapped up in official incredulity, the Ministry alone were unprepared; they resisted to the last, as if the suggestions made to them by the commercial community came from enemies, and were to be suspected. How has the flippant confidence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer been rebuked! Compelled to act, he has lost by delay all the credit he might have gained by acting in time; he is in the position of a man on whom perception has been forced: why not have done this before, is the universal question, when it would have saved half the bankruptcies, and much of the ruin that has overtaken us? And in that question the reputation of the Statesman is gone; the possibility of asking it, proves the existence of two faults, ignorance or obstinacy; and by ignorance and obstinacy England cannot be ruled.

But, now the step is taken, it will require to be explained before it is ratified; it at once destroys the infallibility of Sir Robert Peel's Bill, and the whole question of Bank Management is opened again; with it comes the interminable subject of the Currency. The Parliament of 1847 is not the Parliament of 1841; men have changed, circumstances have changed; will the Act of 1844 escape modification, now that it has been broken in upon? The conduct of the Bank itself has not been of the wisest, nor is its constitution such as to create implicit confidence in it. The suffering the commer-

cial world has gone through, has been too great to be lightly forgotten; and the same reasons that compel the Government to call Parliament together at an early period, will give rise, in it, to some strong denunciations of the policy they have thought fit to pursue. For the past week, the meetings of the Cabinet have been frequent, indicating an anxious and uneasy state of feeling. Did Sir Robert Peel consent to this violation of his perfect, self-acting, measure? Supposing he did not consent, will he approve of it, now it is done? There is a chance, just a chance, from the half-hint he let fall at the Liverpool Dinner, that he will not oppose the "mitigation;" in that case, he may float the Ministry over the difficulty; but even Sir Robert Peel's influence in the new Parliament has to be tested.

Ireland forms a large item in the demand on the time of next Session. There is a field in that country for the exertions of a statesman, such as was never before offered to the ambition—the laudable ambition—of man. A whole society has to be reconstructed; what a problem! But we have little hope that any of our party leaders will be equal to the emergency; boldness and sagacity are what are wanted; but it must not be the sagacity learned from the past; and the courage required must be that which can dispense with precedents. The condition of Ireland resembles nothing on the face of the earth. The Catholic Bishops who formed the late deputation to Lord Clarendon, were quite right in tracing the present evils of the land to the dreadful legislation of the past; but they proposed no tangible remedy for the present, and the world cannot progress with its eyes turned eternally backward; their lament, rather insinuated than expressed, over the disappearance of monasteries, was merely absurd, and we look in vain throughout their long memorial, for any suggestion which common sense would confirm as a good one, except, perhaps, "an equitable arrangement of the relations between landlords and tenants, founded on commutative justice," which is also rather vague. The same vice runs through all these memorials; describing existing



STOCK EXCHANGE.—THE INTERIOR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SWITZERLAND.

It appears but too probable that the struggle will resolve itself into a civil war. It is not believed that the Catholic party will yield, encouraged as it is by the agents of France and Austria. The Diet met at Berne, on the 18th instant, and, two days after, unanimously adopted a proclamation remarkable for the mildness and moderation of its tone, calling upon the Seven Cantons to relinquish a private alliance, which was inadmissible in the federal law, and contrary to the spirit of the most ancient treaties between the confederates. The Diet solemnly declares that it "does not wish either the oppression of the confederates, nor the destruction of the Sovereignty of the Cantons, nor the violent upsetting of the Cantonal Institutions, nor an Unitary Government, nor the violation of your rights or your liberties, nor danger to your religion. It wishes rather to accord to all the Cantons, and loyally, the protection which they have a right to claim from their co-states against unjust attacks in the manner that the dispositions and the object of the common alliance demand;" and points out that the actual compact guarantees sufficient protection to the rights and liberties of the separate Cantons. After appealing to the seven Cantons not to persist in a position which "saps the foundation of federal rights, divides the confederates into two inimical camps, and thus compromises from without our independence and our liberties," the proclamation concludes with the following exhortation:—

"The consequences that a perseverance in such a position may draw upon you and the whole country are incalculable. It depends yet on you to avoid them. Take resolutions such as your federal duties and the peace and honour of the Confederation, as well as of your own Cantons, require of you. What we wish is obedience to the law, the maintenance of the interior, security of the Confederation, and order. Faithful and dear confederates, give us fraternally your hands to attain this end, which is prescribed to us by the duties which we have sworn to fulfil. May God preserve and protect our dear country!"

The Diet has appointed federal delegates to go among the States of the Sonderbund with instructions to demand from the several Governments that the proclamation be made public. The delegates are to support by their representations the contents of the proclamation in presence of the chief authority of each Canton, and are instructed generally to act in accordance with its spirit.

On the 18th inst., nearly the whole of the village of Provence, Canton de Vaud, was destroyed by fire. Forty-two houses were entirely consumed, and 220 persons, most of them poor, are left without shelter.

HANOVER.

The ratifications of the treaty between this kingdom and England, which was signed in London on the 24th August last, for the reciprocal protection of literary and artistic property, and the reduction of duties on the import of books and productions of the fine arts, has just been exchanged. Similar treaties exist between England and Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria.

AUSTRIA.

The cholera has broken out at Perecop, which is 50 German miles distant from Odessa, but it has not appeared at Odessa itself. It has entirely ceased at Taganrog and at Maracanopol, ports in the sea of Azoph. The Lloyd has just launched a new steamer, which has received the name of *Venezia*. It will ply from Trieste to Venice.

BAVARIA.

At the sitting of the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies held on the 19th, a motion for the total abolition of lotteries was made, and unanimously adopted. The Minister of Justice announced that the new code of laws for Bavaria was so far advanced that it might be presented during the session of 1848, or at latest in that of 1849. It will establish the oral examination of witnesses and publicity of trials in the courts of law. Towards the end of the sitting, Baron de Closen, a member of great consideration in the Chamber, made an eloquent appeal in favour of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, at the end of which the whole Chamber rose, in expression of its sympathy on the question.

RUSSIA.

Letters in the *Frankfurter Journal* of the 25th, announce the appearance of the cholera in the governments of Tschernigow, Riasan, and Tula, and in the cities or towns of Kasan, Ssamara, Niaschk, and Jerefomow. The Marshal of the nobility, Von Witebsk Von Cechanowiek, a nobleman well known by his extensive travels in Europe and the East, was lately shot by a gamekeeper, who mistook him for a wild beast, on account of his head covering. The dying man fully exculpated the innocent author of his death.

POLAND.

The greatest apprehension is felt at Warsaw, at the approach of the cholera. It has carried off three-fourths of the population of Karkow, whence it came to Warsaw. Although it was the time of jubilee, the churches were filled at all hours. The wetness of the weather has destroyed the potatoes and wheat, both of which are rotting in the ground, and everything announces a cruel famine. Crowds of poor persons, scarcely clad in rags, throng the streets. The charity of private persons and of benevolent societies is quite insufficient.

ITALY.

Accounts from Ferrara bring news of a serious nature: On the 14th of October some disturbances took place at Ferrara. A young man, having passed before a sentry with a cigar in his mouth, the Austrian gave a blow with his bayonet. A priest interfering, to take the part of the young man, was also ill-treated. The people having then collected round the guard-house, the soldiers fired on him. One person was severely wounded by the Austrians, and then detained prisoner. Some of the crowd recommended to sound the tocsin, and call upon the people to attack en masse the troops, but Cardinal Ciacciotti exerted himself to calm the people, by getting the person who was taken prisoner restored to the Pontifical authority. It is said that the Austrians have got a counter order as to the evacuation of the town. Austrian patrols, on horseback and on foot, went through the town on the 15th.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and the Hereditary Prince, made their solemn entry into Lucca on the 14th, where they were received by the civil and military authorities.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

By news from Constantinople to the 12th of October, it appears that Monsieur de Tifoff, the Russian Ambassador at the Sublime Porte, had signified to the Sultan the Emperor Nicholas's full approval of the measures of coercion adopted by the Divan against Greece, and that, in conformity thereto, despatches from Russia had been forwarded to the Greek Cabinet, condemning in strong terms the obstinacy which this latter continues to manifest in refusing to accord the very reasonable and moderate satisfaction demanded by the Porte, and recommending his Majesty King Otho to make all the concessions necessary for the re-establishment of amicable relations between the two Governments; a recommendation which, according as it does with the view taken of the question by Great Britain, it will be madness to turn a deaf ear to.

News from Athens, to the 14th of October, reports matters to be in a lamentable state. French influence appears on the decline, whilst that of Austria and Bavaria is paramount.

The insurgent chiefs, Farmaki, Valenza, Pappacosta, and Condojanni, are still in arms, occupying different positions, and carrying on a guerilla warfare.

MALTA.

The trial of Capt. Tate, of the brig *Navv*, and his wife, before the Criminal Court, has ended favourably to the prisoners, both of whom were, on the 17th October, acquitted; as whilst the public prosecutor failed in proving any wilful intent, his own witnesses went the length of establishing much blameable negligence and want of due vigilance on the part of the quarantine officers. The trial of Capt. Clark, of the brig *Eckipe*, with four of his crew, under the same law, was fixed for the 19th of October, but our dates only reach to the afternoon of the 18th.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Hibernia*, Captain Ryrie, arrived at Liverpool, on Thursday morning, we have advices from New York to the 15th, Boston to the 16th, and Halifax to the 18th inst., respectively. She brings 90 passengers, and £12,000 in specie.

Accounts from Mexico, though mere rumours, are interesting. Santa Anna was stated to be at Guadalupe, whence it was expected he would retreat to Oaxaca. This, however, is contradicted by rumours, which report that the American troops, after taking the city of Mexico, had numerous severe conflicts with the almost innumerable swarm of Leperos who inhabited and surrounded the capital, and that the latter finally became so annoying and destructive that they obtained the advantage over the American troops, who were finally under the necessity of retreating from the city. It is further said that Santa Anna had left his quarters at Guadalupe, and returned to the capital at the head of an army of 10,000 regular troops, and that fighting had been resumed and was still going on desperately at the last accounts.

It was further stated that in consequence of the above report the Mexicans had become inspired, and were flying to arms throughout the country. Three thousand were reported to have gathered at Victoria.

In consequence of these reports, great anxiety was felt for the troops under General Scott.

A rumour, which is confirmed, states that Santa Anna had resigned the Presidency, and that the instrument of resignation was dated from Guadalupe, the 16th of September; but that the Mexican people were not disposed to receive it, and had again placed him at the head of the army.

General Rea is said to have gotten full possession of Puebla, but the Americans were pouring a deadly fire upon his troops from the surrounding heights commanding the town.

NEW ZEALAND.

There are accounts, by way of Sydney, of more fighting in New Zealand, the Magies having attacked, in open day, the settlement at Wanganui, and plundered some of the unfortified houses in the suburbs. An unremitting fire was directed against the natives all day from a stockade and gun-boat, commanded by Lieut. Holmes, and the natives at last were compelled to retire, having lost their great chief, Maketu, understood to be the prime mover in the rebellion. As soon as intelligence of these disastrous occurrences reached Auckland, Governor Grey proceeded to Wanganui, in her Majesty's steamer *Inflectible*, and landed there 100 men of the 65th regiment, and about 80 sailors. They proceeded up the river in boats, with military on each side of the river, but though the natives did not retire, they were in such close contiguity to fastnesses and to swamps, that it was deemed prudent not to attack them, so the reconnoitring party returned. Towards the close of May, the force at Wanganui was strengthened by Captain Stanley, Lieutenant Beresford, and thirty men from her Majesty ship *Calliope*, and early in June by a Lieutenant and 40 men from the same ship, 116 men of the 65th Regiment, Lieutenant Hon. W. C. Yelverton, and some artillery, all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Cleverty. Previous to the arrival of these reinforcements, the natives had retired up the river to a position difficult of

access. It is stated that upon three or four occasions the military, civilians, police, &c., under the command of Governor Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Cleverty, with the sailors and marines under Captains Stanley and Hoseason, R.N., in boats, went out, accompanied by some native allies, and 30 or 40 Maories, who were the advance party, but they could never come to close quarters with the enemy; and though on the different occasions from 5000 to 10,000 rounds of cartridges, with rockets, from the boats, were expended, and the rebels were firing at the expedition from behind cover, they never touched a man, and all the loss ascertained has been stated at four killed and a few wounded on the enemy's side. The last accounts from the expedition are furnished by letter from Wellington, the 18th June, which says, that it appeared from intelligence received the previous night, that the number of killed and wounded on the enemy's side was stated at 40, but certainly 30 had suffered. The troops advanced on each side of the river, while the gun-boats cleared the banks, ravines, and gullies, with their guns and rockets, so as to prevent an ambush, and on one occasion, when considerably in advance of the troops, the boats fell in with a large body of the enemy; and had the land forces come up at that time, probably we should have almost annihilated them. Most unfortunately, however, the bugle sounded a retreat, and the enemy quickly took up a position in a ravine, which commanded the ground to be passed over by Lieutenant Collinson, R.E., and 70 men of the 58th, who would infallibly have been cut off to a man but for the opportune arrival of the blue-jackets, under Captains Stanley and Hoseason, of the *Inflectible*, who cleared the ravine with their great guns and rockets."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The October session of the above Court commenced on Monday. There were present at the opening of the Court, the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Hooper, the Lord Mayor elect, Sir C. Hunter, Sir C. Marshall, Gibbs, &c.; Messrs. Cubitt and Hill, the Sheriffs for the ensuing year; Messrs. France and Wire, the Under-Sheriffs, &c.

There are 247 prisoners for trial at the present session. The Grand Jury was sworn, and, having been addressed by the Recorder, retired.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN MARK LANE.

John Overston (aged 54), upholsterer, (remanded from last session), was on Wednesday placed at the bar, before Mr. Justice Maule and Mr. Justice Cresswell, charged with feloniously shooting at John Crawley, with intent to murder him. There were other counts in the indictment, charging the prisoner with intent to do some grievous bodily harm. The prisoner, who appeared in a weak and dejected state, was allowed a chair.

Mr. Ryland and Mr. Laurie were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prisoner.

The facts have been so fully published that it is unnecessary to print all the evidence in detail. The examination of Mr. Crawley will be sufficient to recall the facts to the recollection of our readers. He deposed as follows:—I am a wine-merchant, residing in Mark-lane. I know the prisoner at the bar; in November last year he was appointed one of the assignees to a person named Bond, a publican. Mr. Cremer was the other assignee. I supplied goods, on the credit of the assignees, in the months of November, December, and January, to the amount of £150. I was to have been paid in two months, but was not; consequently I brought an action against the prisoner and Cremer. I knew there was an execution put into prisoner's house in August last, and on Saturday, the 14th of that month, his goods were sold under a writ of execution. On that day, about four o'clock, I was sent for to my counting-house; on arriving there I saw the prisoner; he was sitting in a chair in the counting-house. I asked him if he wished to see me; he nodded his head; I then asked him to walk into an inner room, which he did, and I shut the door. The prisoner said, "What does all this mean?" I was about to reply, when I received a wound from a pistol shot. I immediately ran out of the room, and was afterwards taken to St. Thomas's Hospital. The only peculiarity I at first noticed in the prisoner's conduct was a shake of the head.

Mr. Yates, clerk to Mr. Crawley, the policemen, and other witnesses, were next examined, and deposed to the facts which have been already amply detailed in the police reports, and the case for the prosecution having closed,

Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury for the defence. He did not attempt to deny that it was the hand of the prisoner that had committed the act, but he hoped to satisfy the jury that at the time it was committed, the prisoner was in such a state of mind as not to render him criminally responsible for the act of which he was undoubtedly guilty. If he should succeed in establishing that fact to their satisfaction, he reminded them it would not have the effect of relieving him from all punishment, but he would be placed in such safe custody as would render it impossible for him to do any violence either upon himself or any other person in future. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment upon the circumstances of the case, and said that the sole question they were called upon to decide was the state of mind of the prisoner at the time he committed the act; and if he should show them, by undoubted testimony, that during the whole of his life the prisoner had been remarkable for his kind and humane character, and that his mind had been overwhelmed by the distress and misfortunes that had come upon him, the climax of which was the sale of all he possessed under the execution, and which had completed his ruin, he did not think the jury would feel any difficulty in coming to a conclusion that it was during a temporary paroxysm of madness, thereby occasioned, that he committed the act with which he was now charged. He was ready to admit that almost immediately afterwards the reason of the prisoner returned to him, and that at the present moment he was perfectly sane; but this did not, in any way, affect the proposition that he had submitted to the jury, that, at the time when the act was accomplished, he was not in such a state of mind as to be responsible, criminally, for what he did. A great number of witnesses were examined for the defence.

Baron Maule then briefly summed up, and the jury, after deliberating a short time in the box, expressed a wish to retire. They were absent for half an hour, when they returned into court, and gave a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity.

The prisoner was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

John Green, 19, was indicted for stealing, at Richmond, a loaf of bread.—The prisoner, who appeared in a miserable condition, pleaded Guilty.—Mr. Cope informed the Court that when he was brought into the goal, he was in a very destitute state, and seemed to be almost starved.—The Recorder sentenced him to be imprisoned in Newgate for seven days, and he requested Mr. Cope to have inquiries made in order to ascertain if he had any friends who would do anything for him.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The October Adjourned Sessions commenced on Monday at the Court House, Clerkenwell. There were 81 prisoners for trial, 9 of whom were misdemeanours, the remainder being felons. Amongst the 81 prisoners there were 27 unable either to read or write; 16 who could only read, while the remaining 31 were described as able to read and write "imperfectly." The Assistant Judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury, informed them that after that day the House of Detention for the confinement of accused parties previous to their trial, would be ready for their reception.

Jane Price was indicted for stealing a gold watch, value £10, the property of Joseph Warren, from his person. It appeared that on the evening of the 11th inst., the prosecutor was accosted by the prisoner, who followed him, although he repeatedly desired her to go away; and at length she made a snatch at his watch, which was in his waistcoat pocket, and having snapped the chain she ran off with both. She was stopped by a policeman, but she refused to give up the watch except the prosecutor would let her go; and upon being taken to the station-house she endeavoured to slip it into the lap of another woman. Verdict, guilty. The prisoner had been twice before convicted; and was, therefore, transported for ten years.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.

ROBBERY A TRADE SOCIETY'S BOX.—Edward Probert, the secretary to the Silk Hatters' Trade Society, held at the Black Bull public house, in Upper Thames-street, was charged, on Tuesday, with having stolen £20 8s. 0d. out of the box.—Mr. Humphreys attended for the prosecution.—To the box it appeared there were three locks, which required three different keys, one of which was kept by the president, another by the vice-president, and the third by the secretary. It was necessary, according to the regulations of the Society, that the three persons should be present upon the opening of the box. The secretary, however, determined to dispense with the presence of the two other officers and their keys, and, with the assistance of a blacksmith, possessed himself of the whole of the contents of the box, with which he went off to Bristol, where, however, he spent all the money, he was apprehended and conveyed to prison. The sum of £5 and 4d. was found upon his person, and, when he was asked what he had done with all the rest, he said it was spent.—The prisoner was remanded.

MARYLEBONE.

ROBBERY BY A SHOPWOMAN.—Tuesday was the day appointed for the re-examination of Anne Simmons, shopwoman to Messrs. Marshall and Sutton, Vere-street, Oxford-street, and the Court was much crowded.—The evidence given on the first occasion went to show that the prisoner had been nearly three years in the service of the prosecutors, who, at length, had some suspicion with regard to her honesty, and gave her into the custody of Allison, an officer of the D division, No. 88, who, after she was locked up, searched her boxes, and found therein an immense quantity of silks, satins, muslins, gloves, stockings, &c., together with numerous letters and papers. Identification of the said property as belonging to Messrs. Marshall and Co., was fully established, and the prisoner was therefore remanded. She was brought up again on Tuesday, and from what transpired, it would seem that a systematic plan of robbery had been carried on by the prisoner to an extraordinary extent. Allison now brought forward four large boxes, containing valuable goods worth nearly £1000, which he found at the chambers of Mr. P. D. Hickman, 18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, his attention having been attracted thereto by a letter in the possession of the prisoner, and which bore the address in question. Mr. Hickman admitted to the officer that he had been acquainted with the prisoner Simmons for two years, and that she had been in the habit of coming to him occasionally at his chambers. Mr. Hickman was sent for, and was present, under surveillance, during the investigation. The prisoner was remanded till Tuesday next, and Mr. Hickman was ordered to enter into his own recognizances in £200, and to find two sureties in £150 each, for his being forthcoming on the day named. Mr. Hickman said that he should be quite prepared to prove his entire innocence with regard to any guilty knowledge re-

specting the property found at his chambers, as alluded to by the police constable. It is stated that the amount of property stolen is between £2000 and £3000.

On Wednesday, B. Simmons, a man upwards of sixty years of age, the father of Anne Simmons, who had been charged the previous day, was charged as a receiver of a large portion of the plunder. He was brought up from Market Harborough by Inspector Tidman, of the D division. His residence was at a village called Gumley, near the place first mentioned, and, from information received by Mr. Marshall, he and the inspector proceeded to prisoner's dwelling. On being made acquainted with their business, the prisoner, after some hesitation and denial of guilt, delivered up a large hair-trunk and a wooden box, which were found to contain an immense amount of silks, satins, &c., which were identified by Mr. Marshall as belonging to him and his partner. The prisoner reserved his defence, and was remanded till Tuesday.

WORSHIP-STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO UPSET RAILWAY TRAINS.—On Tuesday, a middle-aged man of very respectable appearance, with full fresh-coloured face, who had given his name William Jameson at the police-station, but now admitted that to be false, and stated his name to be William Ashcroft, was placed at the bar before Mr. Arnold, upon the very serious charge of having deliberately placed large stones upon the rails of the Eastern Counties Railway, apparently with intent to upset the trains. The prisoner, in a rather unconcerned way, said that, to save time, he would plead guilty to having thrown the stones on the line, but without any improper motive. He was informed, however, that it was far too serious a matter to be summarily disposed of, and the evidence in support of the charge must be taken. Mr. Charles Johnson, a gentleman of property, resident at Leyton, in Essex, was then sworn, and stated that on Monday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, he was fishing in the river Lea, between Leyton and Stratford, and about two hundred yards from the Cambridge line of the Eastern Counties Railway, when he saw the prisoner get over a gate which separates a field from the railway, and then saw him take up some large paving stones that lay near, and throw them on the line. They were very large stones, some of them 50lb. weight, and he heard them as they fell upon the line, and he then laid down his fishing rod to watch the prisoner. The latter was then stooping down over the rails, but he was then sideways towards witness, who could not exactly see what he was doing with the stones. After having been about a quarter of an hour throwing the stones and stooping over them he returned over the same gate, and walked towards the witness, who waited until he came near, and then spoke to him, and asked him if he had been clearing the rail, to which he replied, "No," and appeared quite unconcerned, and stood a few minutes in conversation. The witness then saw a train approaching from London, and said, "Why, here's the train." The prisoner said nothing to that, but when the train neared the spot where he had thrown the stones he walked quickly away. The train passed that spot without apparent obstruction, but near the place called the Lodge, 200 or 300 yards further on, suddenly stopped, and a man got down and ran back to the spot before mentioned. The witness then ran across to meet him, and seeing him removing stones from the rails, pointed out the prisoner. The latter then began to run, but the guards got off the train and ran in pursuit, and captured him. The witness, in answer to a question, said the prisoner appeared to him as if he had been drinking a little, but seemed to know perfectly well what he was about. This evidence was fully borne out by the guards of the train, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—A boiler explosion, which has already resulted in the death of four persons, and so severely scalded four others that not the least hopes can be entertained of their recovery, occurred on Thursday morning (last week), at New Hay, near Two Bridges, about two miles from Rochdale, on the premises occupied by Mr. Samuel Berry as a woollen manufactory. The buildings in the whole formed three sides of a square, the fourth being the end of the new mill. The space thus left was partially covered by a roof supported by pillars, and was a place of resort for the children of the mill during their leisure time; and, on the morning in question, about half-past eight o'clock, seven or eight of them were playing there, when the boiler exploded with a fearful noise, and in an instant the whole of the out-buildings were reduced to ruins. The children instantly rushed to the door to escape, but the door had been driven inwards by the force of the explosion, and it was some time before it could be opened. When that was accomplished five of the children were found most frightfully scalded, and they were removed to some of the adjacent houses. The total number of persons injured is eight, of whom John Leach, aged 56, a scouter, after lingering in agony for a couple of hours, expired. Jane Taylor, aged 11 years, died at a late hour on Thursday night; Thomas Clegg, aged 11, died at half-past nine on Friday morning; and Thomas Sutcliffe, aged 10 years, expired at twelve o'clock on the same day. At present it is impossible to state how the explosion occurred, but the general opinion is that it was occasioned from an imperfect supply of water.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning last, a most destructive fire took place on the premises of Messrs. W. and W. Lake, in Thorne's-lane, Wakefield. The proprietors are bone and cake crushers and agricultural seedsmen. The premises which they occupied are situated in the midst of a large number of corn and flour mills, the safety of which was much endangered by the flames from the burning pile. The mills of Mr. George Sanders, M.P. for the borough, of the Messrs. Fernandez, Mr. Thomas Haigh, and other large firms, were with difficulty saved, and the dwelling-houses of those who reside in the vicinity were placed in imminent danger. The whole of the machinery and stock were completely destroyed, and nothing more than the bare walls of the mill are left standing. The building was insured to the extent of £1000, a sum much below its real value. The destruction of property is estimated at £2500. Of the origin of the fire no accurate idea can be formed. There was happily no loss of life.

FATAL FIGHT.—Mr. Wakley held an inquest on Wednesday on the body of Thomas Henry Birmingham, a greengrocer's servant, at the Pitt's Head, Portland Town. Deceased had quarrelled with a man named Good, in the same trade, and the two went into a field near Primrose Hill, at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, to settle their differences by a fight. They fought one round and both fell. Good rose directly, and deceased was also in the act of rising, when he fell again as if by a blow from his antagonist. No one saw Good strike the blow; but he acknowledged he had knocked deceased down. The medical evidence proved effusion of blood on the brain without any corresponding external injury, and the surgeon could not swear positively that a blow had been the cause of the effusion. After a long deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter."

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT GRAVESEND.—On Saturday, William Wilson was again brought before the magistrates, when further evidence was taken respecting the charge of his having caused the death of his wife. The wretched man appeared to be labouring under deeper dejection of mind and debility of body than at the previous examinations. The magistrates held a short consultation, and committed the prisoner for trial at the next assizes for Kent, on the charge of manslaughter. All the witnesses were bound over in heavy personal recognizances to appear.

UNITED YACHT CLUB.—This Society, which is composed of members of the fourteen Royal Yacht Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, will take possession of their suite of rooms, at the Thatched House Tavern, early in November, previous to which a general meeting will be held. Rear-Commodore Knihht, R.N., is now acting as Honorary Secretary, and nearly all the other flag-officers of the Yacht Clubs have already joined this useful Society.

POSTAGE REGULATIONS.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a Treasury warrant directing that for the future packages which in length, breadth, or width, exceed twenty-four inches, shall not be forwarded by the post between any places within the United Kingdom, excepting, however, petitions or addresses to her Majesty, or petitions to either House of Parliament forwarded to any Member of either House, or to printed votes or proceedings of Parliament, or to letters to or from any Government offices or departments. It also directs that if any letter is sent, or delivered in order to be sent by post, between places within the United Kingdom, that the postage shall be prepaid in money, or the letter be duly stamped. It further orders that all such letters of twenty-four or more inches in dimensions, or above four ounces in weight, may be detained and opened, at the option of the Postmaster-General, or shall be returned or given up, with a charge of double the amount of postage. This warrant is dated the 22nd of October, 1847, and is signed Richard C. Wood and R. W. Bellow.—The following notice has also been issued from the General Post-office:—"General Post-office, October, 1847. The Postmaster-General of the United States having given a notice for determining the agreement under which the correspondence between Great Britain and Canada has been conveyed, in closed mails, through the territories of the United States, as well as all other agreements subsisting between the Post-offices of the two countries, the mails to and from Canada will henceforth be landed and embarked at Halifax, Nova Scotia, instead of Boston, as heretofore. All letters and newspapers, therefore, addressed to Canada, will in future be forwarded by the way of Halifax, N.S., unless specially directed to be sent by some other route; and as the arrangement under which United States postage has hitherto been collected in Canada is also suspended by the notice alluded to, all letters for Canada, which the writers desire to have forwarded by the way of the United States, should be addressed to the care of parties in the United States, or they will otherwise be detained for the postage due for their transit through the American territory. The postage on letters to and from Canada, forwarded *via* Halifax, N.S., will be 1s. 2d. the half ounce, as at present, but no charge will be made on newspapers either in the United Kingdom or in Canada. By command of the Postmaster-General." These regulations will take effect on and after the 3d of November next.

CHARGE AGAINST A CHEMIST.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, before Mr. Mills, at the Seymour Arms, near Bryanstone-square, on the body of Emma Elizabeth Turner, aged two years, the child of a dairyman in Adam-street West. The case at first appeared to be an ordinary death from scarlatina, which was proved to be present in the house, but it assumed a new feature in consequence of the assertion of Mr. Moat, a surgeon in the neighbourhood, that, on a post mortem examination, he had found a considerable portion of morphia in the contents of the stomach. This, involving as it did the character of the chemist who had prescribed a powder for the child, led to the adjournment of the inquest, in order to apply further chemical tests. Mr. Theophilus Redwood, professor of chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society, analysed the remainder of the fluid found in the child's stomach, and found morphia present, but in such very minute portions as scarcely to be distinguishable. This opinion led to a discussion and conflict of chemical opinions; the jury retired for a considerable period, and then returned a verdict, "That the child was found dead, with certain indications in the heart and brain; but whether from the effects of morphia, or from natural causes, there was not sufficient evidence before the jurors to show," accompanied with a strong expression of opinion by the jury of the danger and illegality of the practice of chemists in prescribing for ailing persons without seeing them.

THE EAST ANGLIAN RAILWAY.



THE PORT OF LYNN AND THE "HARBOUR BRANCH" OF THE RAILWAY.

We this week commemorate, in a series of very effective Illustrations, the opening of the Lynn and Ely Railway, which took place on Monday last, with great *éclat*. This Line, it should be mentioned, is the most important section of the East Anglian system; since, it will bring a very valuable district of the eastern part of the country into railway communication, not only with the metropolis, but with the northern and western parts of the kingdom; while it will add materially to the low lands traversed by the various lines. The termini of this newly-opened line are—one at Lynn, and the other at Ely, the point of junction with the Eastern Counties Railway.

This new Line, (26½ miles in length,) though running through a perfectly level country, possesses a peculiar interest, from its traversing a vast and fertile district, less than a century ago covered by water: many vain, because unscientific, attempts having been previously made, dating even from the Roman occupation of this Island, to reclaim and adapt the land for cultivation. The productive and remunerative farming of the Fens of Norfolk is one of the greatest triumphs of *steam*; for that was the effective agent at length employed in the hands of the Bedford Level Corporation, to give value to, or rather to *create*, this extensive territory! Even within a recent period, lands estimated at £3 or £4 an acre, have been enhanced in value, not merely one hundred per cent., but even one hundred fold.

With the exception of a few rather expensive viaducts, forced upon the Company by the Drainage and Canal Commissioners (who, however, are themselves contented with very rude and economical structures, on a level with the river banks), the Line, passing, as it does, through a level and easy, as well as a fertile country, exhibits few specimens of ambitious or costly engineering; all is simple, strong, substantial, as well as economical.

On the first section of the Line, from Lynn to Downham, which was opened exactly a year ago, viz., on the 29th October, 1846, (six months after the turning of the first turf), there is a rather costly iron and brick bridge raised over the turnpike-road, not far from the town; beyond this, for ten or eleven miles continuously, there is neither embankment nor excavation.

The works further opened this week, complete the Line to its junction with the Eastern Counties Railway at Ely; and the branch of ten miles from Watlington to the great corn market of Wisbeach, will be opened in about a month; thus perfecting the intercommunication of Yarmouth, Peterborough, and other very important places.

The first two miles of the Line beyond Downham comprise three extensive viaducts over the Ouse; one of these having nine openings, with a centre arch spanning the river, of 120 feet; all of them being imposed on the Company by the Bedford Level opposition.

In the mode of crossing the bog leading to the main viaduct, and in forming a foundation upon beds of quicksand for the piers of an iron girder bridge, crossing the canal at Wisbeach, the engineer of the Line, Mr. J. S. Valentine, has exhibited great skill and capability. In the former case, foundation after foundation was swallowed up in the swamps, piles sunk, trenches dug; thorns, brushwood, and timber, spread over the surface; and the difficulty was only to be surmounted by topping a dry sandy soil till it settled firmly in the bed, the moisture being pressed out from beneath; and the works here are now as strong and durable as on any portion of the Line. A different contrivance is resorted to in the case of the Wisbeach quicksands. A platform of timber is actually laid under the bed of the canal, extending along the adjacent ground; and upon this are firmly sunk the piers for an iron bridge of thirty-five feet span, consisting of six girders of four tons each.

The branch to Wisbeach will be characterised also by a few viaducts of large span, constructed to meet the views of the Middle Level Draining Commissioners.

The Line was opened by a train, well filled with passengers, leaving Lynn for Ely, on Monday morning, which returned in the afternoon: at the bridges over the Ouse and Wissey, the up train to Ely was stopped to afford the passengers an opportunity of inspecting the peculiarity of the structure.

"The bridge and viaduct over the river Wissey (says the *Lynn Advertiser*), is 103 yards in length, and consists of one opening of 70 feet span over the water-way, similar in construction to the bridge over the river Ouse, and seven side openings of 30 feet span. The viaduct over the river Ouse (See the Engraving) is 150 yards long, and consists of ten side openings of 30 feet span each, with a single span over the water-way of 121 feet 6 inches. The roadway over this great space is by suspending the platform from three timber bows, each formed of 3-inch deals, firmly united together by oak trenails; the suspension-rods are of wrought iron, of the very best material and workmanship; each rod has been proved to be equal to a strain of 20 tons, and as there are 72 of these rods, the weight they are capable of supporting is 1440 tons, but the greatest weight which they will be required to carry will not exceed 310 tons—the platform itself being 160 tons, and the greatest load which can be placed upon it being about 150 tons; but even this weight is never likely to come upon the bridge, except for the sake

or experiment. The piers upon which the super-structure rests are built of Yorkshire stone, the foundations resting upon the solid gault at a depth of about 30 feet below the top of the banks.

"When Captain Wynne, the Railway Inspector, inspected the railway between Ely and Denver, the Ouse Bridge was tested by placing on it four engines and four tenders, laden with coke and water, and five waggons, laden with six tons of iron each. The weight may be fairly taken as follows:—

Four engines and tenders, 26 tons each ..	..	104 tons.
Five loaded waggons, 9 tons each ..	..	45
Men and other things, say ..	..	1
Total ..	..	150 tons.

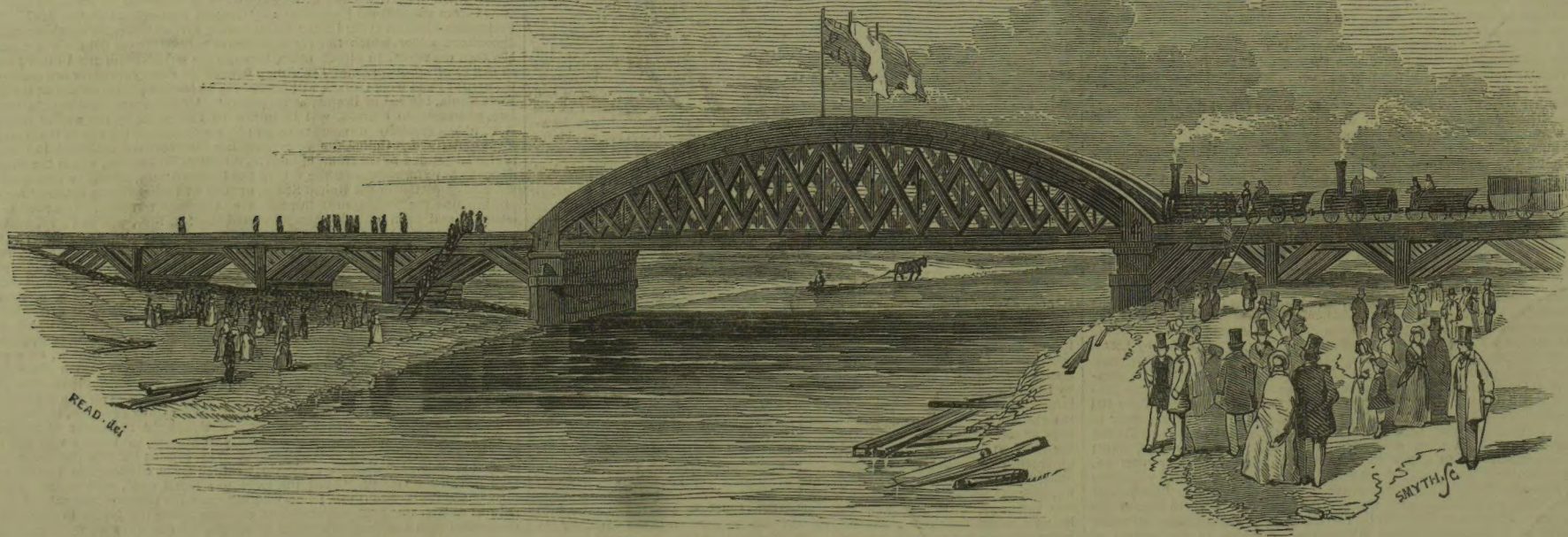
"With this weight, the bridge sunk 5-16ths of an inch only; and, it is more than probable that, when this bridge has come to its proper bearing, it will not sink more than one-eighth of an inch under all the weight that the bridge can hold."

On the return of the party, in the afternoon, the event of the day was celebrated by a public entertainment, in the Town Hall, at Lynn. The Mayor (Mr. Carter) presided, having, on his right, Mr. Lacy, M.P. Mr. C. Williams, and Mr. Armes; on his left, Sir W. Folkes, Bart., several of the ex-Directors of the Line, and Mr. Roney, Secretary to the Eastern Counties Railway. The guests numbered about 130.

Lord George Bentinck, M.P.; Mr. Hudson, M.P.; and Mr. Waddington, M.P.; were expected; but could not attend.

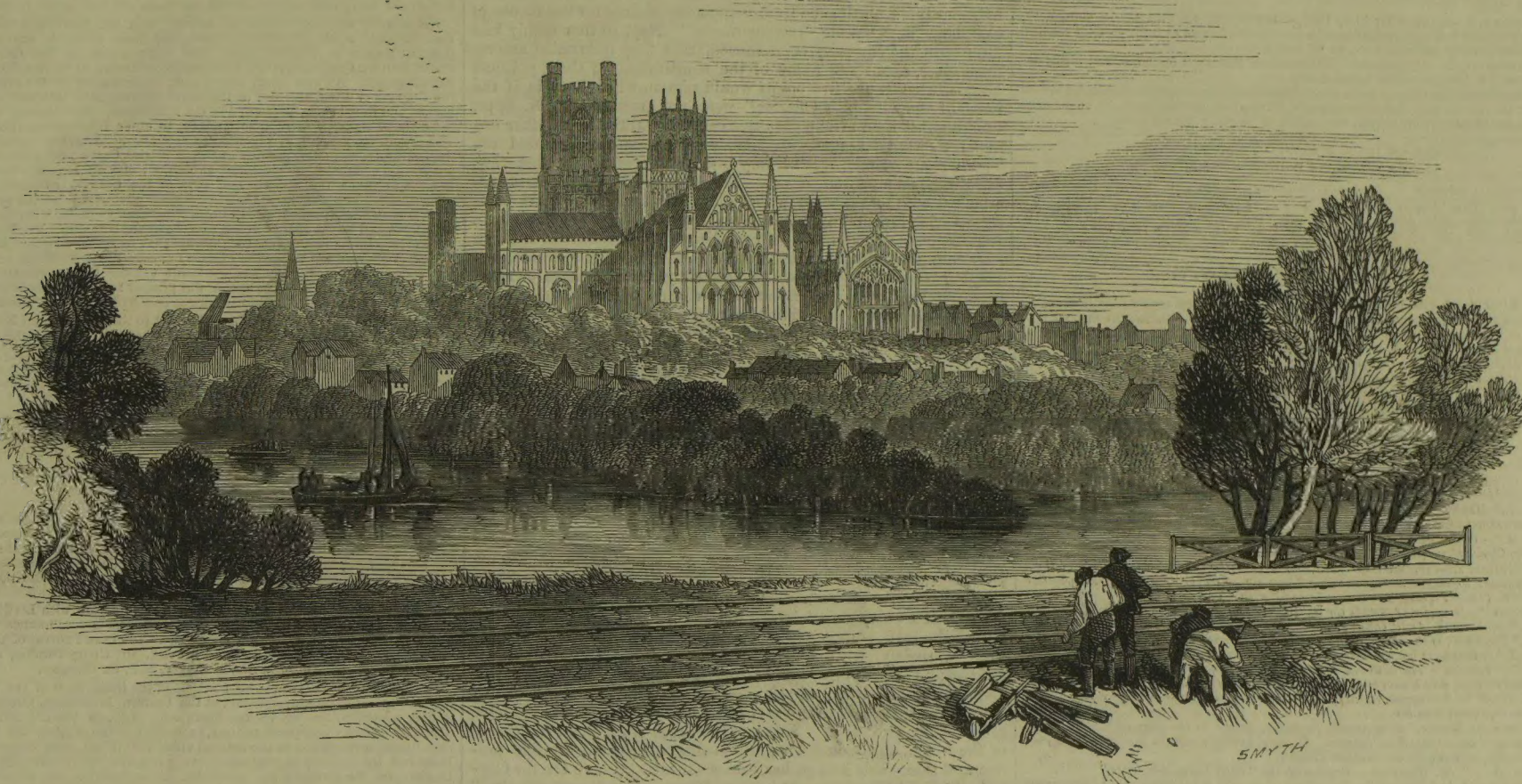
The usual introductory toasts having been duly honoured, Mr. Armes proposed "The Health of Mr. Lacy, M.P., and the Directors of the East Anglian Railway," which was drunk with three times three.

Mr. Lacy returned thanks, and, in doing so, adverted to the "fashionable" desire to attribute the present monetary pressure to railway speculation and its consequences. He observed that he did not see how the credit of the country could be affected by employing large classes of the population upon works of the greatest possible public utility, and paying good wages to the men so employed; nor could he see that railway companies were chargeable with the speculation that had prevailed in this branch of our national enterprise. The spirit of railway speculation, against which so much was now charged, had not been fostered by the old companies, but had been encouraged by a certain great man, (Sir Robert Peel,) who one day took a spade in his hand, and declared that direct lines were the thing. All the world were immediately up in arms for direct lines; bubbles swarmed, and, he believed, direct as the Lynn and Ely Line was, that if a "direct" Lynn and Ely line, so called, had been brought forward in 1845, the very



VIADUCT ACROSS THE OUSE.

T H E E A S T A N G L I A N R A I L W A Y .



ELY FROM THE RAILWAY.

name of it would have secured it patronage and support. Mr. Lacy then offered some observations on what he termed the absurdity of supposing that the principle of our gold currency is a reality, and proposed, "The prosperity of the Town and Trade of Lynn."

The Mayor returned thanks. "The health of Sir William Folkes, and the ex-Directors of the East Anglian Railway;" "the Solicitors of the Company" (acknowledged by Mr. C. Williams); "their Secretary and Engineer, and the Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway" (acknowledged by Mr. Roney, Secretary); with several other toasts, were afterwards given and drunk with much applause, and the company separated shortly before twelve o'clock.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first of our Illustrations shows the Harbour of Lynn, with the Railway branch to the bank of the river, showing the great facility with which vessels may be laden or unladen.

The second Engraving shows the stupendous Bridge across the Ouse, which we have already described. This was an object of great curiosity to the passengers, who alighted from the train to examine its peculiar construction.

The third Scene is taken from the Railway crossing the Cam, near its junction with the Eastern Counties Line; showing the city of Ely and its noble Cathedral, with its lofty western tower, 270 feet high, and a massive assemblage of gables rising upon the picturesque river-bank.

The Ely Station, with its general business, is shown in the fourth Illustration. It is an extensive pile, in pleasing mixed Grecian and Italian style.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The *début* of Miss Birch is fixed for Friday night, in the character of *Malthilde*, in Rossini's "Guillaume Tell." For such an interesting event as the first appearance of an English vocalist as a French *prima donna*, on the boards of the famed Académie Royale de Musique, I need scarcely state that I have prolonged my stay in Paris. Duprez will be the *Arnold*, and Barrollhet *Guillaume Tell*. Next week you shall have a full account of the honours paid to *perfidie Albion*, in the person of one of her most gifted singers. Mdlle. Alboni quitted Paris last Thursday morning, on her way to Pesth, where she will remain a month, returning here in December.

The Directors have been left in ignorance as to her intentions. It is, however, probable that she will prefer to accept an engagement at the Italian Opera, than to sing in French opera. Cerito and St. Leon have been well received, but their success has not been overwhelming. The ballet of "La Fille de Marbre" is very indifferent; it is a mixture of "Alma" and the "Marble Maiden." Pugn's music is so bad, that the entire weight of the ballet fell on the dancers, of whom St. Leon, strange to say, pleased more than his *cara sposa*, Cerito. This failure of "La Fille de Marbre"—for it can be styled nothing else—has accelerated the *début* of Miss Birch. Verdi's "Jerusalem" ("I Lombardi") will be rehearsed with full orchestra this week, and will be produced the 15th of November, introducing a new *prima donna* from Belgium, Mdlle. Julian Van Gelder.

At the Theatre Italien, the old *repertoire* is going the round. Mario is, however, as yet the only singer who has fairly taken the audiences by storm. Grisi did not sing *Norma* as she sang it at Covent Garden. Gardoni's *Pollio* is very weak. Ronconi has been singing very out of tune in the *Puritani* and *Lucia*, but he will take his revenge in Mercadante's "Bravo," which is preparing for him, Grisi, Castellan, &c. It is now almost official that Grisi and Mario have signed a contract, on enormous terms, for St. Petersburg, for the season 1848-1849, at the period when the Royal Italian Opera in London is not open. Their engagement here with Vatel expires in March next. Mdlle. Viardot Garcia, it is expected, will be the successor of Grisi here. Nothing, in the way of music, has pleased me more in Paris than some performances at the Opera Comique, such as Halevy's "Eclair" and "Mousquetaires de la Reine," Auber's "Sirene," "Macon," &c. The orchestra, although not so good as when it was formerly conducted by Girard (Labarre, the Harpist and Composer, is the present *chef*), is still the best in Paris, always excepting, of course, Habeneck's *Conservatoire* phalanx. There is a charming actress and singer in Mdlle. Darcier, in the Anna Thillon school; and Mdlle. Lavoye and her sister, Mdlle. Grimm, &c., possess considerable talents. But the star of the Salle Favart is Roger, the tenor, one of the finest actors I have ever seen on any stage, and a most delightful singer. He should be heard in Boieldieu's "Dame Blanche," singing the air of "Robin Adair," to have a notion of the charm of his organ. He goes to Italy next spring, and, I have no doubt, will have great success. Three new operas are preparing at the Opera Comique—the first by Auber; the second by Reber, a composer who has gained great glory in instrumental music, and the third by Balfé; the libretto by Scribe and St. Georges. A one act opera by Hecquet, the critic of the *National*, is also accepted.

Mr. Mitchell has gone to Brussels, but will return here on Thursday to complete his arrangements for the Opera Comique, at the St. James's Theatre. He has engaged Mdlle. Charton and M. Coudere, formerly of the Brussels troupe which was in London formerly.

Madame Jullien is still here. She was unable to arrange with Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia for Drury Lane Theatre, as the latter leaves in a few days to sing in German at Dresden, and from thence she will go to Hamburg, prior to her campaign for January, February, and March, in Berlin. Madame Jullien has now engaged Madame Dornus Gras, who will open the season in "Lucia," with Mr. Reeves as tenor, and Mr. Whitworth Jones as baritone. Miss Birch, Miss Susan Hobbs, and Miss Messent, are also engaged.

Madame Pischek is so dangerously ill, that there will be some delay in the arrival of Pischek. Staudigl is expected at a later period.

Berlioz, the celebrated composer, leaves Paris early next week for London, to assume his functions as Musical Director and Conductor, at Drury Lane Theatre; prior to the opening of which for Opera, a Concert will be given on the 20th at Covent Garden, by the permission of Mr. Beale, to enable the public to hear the works of Berlioz, which have created such sensation in France, Germany, Russia, &c. Amongst these compositions are his "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony, his "Harold" Symphony, Roman Carnival, &c. Balfé is also composing an opera for Drury Lane, also Edward Loder. The work of the former is founded on the ballet of "Lady Henriette," and of the latter on "Pizarro."

Benedict is expected here daily from Stuttgart, where his opera of the "Crusaders" will be produced at the end of November. In Vienna, at the An der Wien, three English operas are in rehearsal—Benedict's "Crusaders," Balfé's "Bondman," and Wallace's "Maritana." Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be done at Vienna in about a fortnight; so that England is now supplying Germany with original works liberally. Benedict and Balfé's operas may now be heard in Hamburg, Munich, Dresden, &c.

M. JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.—The Swiss Quadrilles, although not likely to be so popular as the Irish, Scotch, and English Quadrilles, contain some very clever imitative effects.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will commence the opening season on the 17th of November.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—The series of concerts will begin on the 1st of November.

M. Adolphe Adam is actively engaged in Paris preparing for the opening of the new Opera National.

Mr. Costa is expected to return to Paris in November, from his journey to Italy, to make engagements for the Royal Italian Opera. Mr. Lumley, who has been to Berlin and Leipzig, is also expected shortly in Paris.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS.—At the commencement of Michaelmas Term, on Tuesday next, the several courts of law and equity will be opened, when the learned Judges will resume their labours. There are, it seems, in the United Kingdom, 51 Judges of the superior courts; 22 in England, 16 in Ireland, and 13 in Scotland. The Judges of the inferior courts, exclusive of the County Court Judges in England, number 312. In England, the salaries of the 22 Judges of the superior courts amount to £229,681; of the Judges of the Court of Chancery, five in number, amount to £30,000; the Lord Chancellor has £10,000; the Master of the Rolls, £7000; the Vice-Chancellor of England, £6000; and the two Vice-Chancellors, £5000 each. The salaries of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench are stated at £28,000. The Lord Chief Justice has £8000, and the four Puisne Judges, £5000 each. The salaries are the same in the Court of Common Pleas, and also in the Court of Exchequer, with the exception of the Chief Baron, who has £7000. The Judge of the Court of Admiralty has £4000, and the average emoluments of the Judge of the Prerogative Court are returned at £3577.



THE STATION AT ELY.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 31.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, November 1.—All Saints.—Sun sets at 7h. 53m. p.m.
 TUESDAY, 2.—All Souls.—Sun sets at 11h. 31m. p.m.
 WEDNESDAY, 3.—Princess Sophia born, 1777.—Jupiter south at 4h. 42m. a.m.
 THURSDAY, 4.—William III. landed, 1688.—The Sun rises at 7h. 1m., and sets at 4h. 27m.
 FRIDAY, 5.—Gunpowder Plot, 1605.—Mercury at his greatest E. elongation, and therefore has the appearance of a semicircle: he sets 40 minutes after the Sun has set, midway between S.W. by W. and S.W.
 SATURDAY, 6.—St. Leonard.—The length of the day is 9h. 20m., and it has decreased 7h. 14m. since the Longest Day.
 The planets Saturn and Mars are visible during the evenings; the latter is now near the Earth, and therefore appears large; this circumstance, in connection with the redness of his colour, causes him to be easily distinguished.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 10 7	40 8	15 8	57 9	35 10	10 10	50 11
10 11	40 8	15 8	57 9	35 10	10 10	50 11

* * There will be no high tide during the afternoon of Thursday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "F. S." is thanked for the offer of the Brass Rubbings: we cannot, however, spare room for such illustrations, except under circumstances of immediate interest.
 "T. S." Manchester.—Mr. H. Bulwer, (now in Spain), is the brother of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.
 "A. N." Hand Cross.—Certainly.
 "A. B. C. D."—Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.
 "J. D. L."—We cannot spare time or space.
 "F. H." will find the changes of the Moon in October, present year, noted in the right-hand page top of col. 1, of the "Illustrated London Almanack."
 "T. L. D." Bath.—The Sketch of Stanton Drey is too indistinct for our purpose.
 "M. L. H." Edinburgh.—The step named would be a breach of confidence.
 "A. Constant Reader"—Should address his inquiry to Messrs. Morland.
 "R. D." Sturminster.—Probably, in a Number or two.
 "A. Rotherham Subscriber"—Is recommended to a Savings Bank.
 "H." Maiden Newton.—We cannot interfere with the delivery of the Bye Post; more especially as we do not know the extent of the district.
 "B. M."—Young men are taught Scientific Farming at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. (See No. 171 of our Journal.)
 "A Constant Reader," Strand.—The notion that the "Death-warrants" of those criminals to whom mercy is refused are signed by the Sovereign, is a popular error. (See "Popular Errors explained," p. 264.)
 "Lucree."—Donations towards the Shakespeare House Fund may be remitted to Mr. P. Cunningham, Audit Office, Somerset House.
 "B." Castlebar, is thanked; but the Lines do not reach our standard of merit.
 "Q. X." is thanked; but we have not room for the fragment.
 "O. Z." Ipswich.—The uniform of Napoleon's Imperial Guard was blue coat, with white facings, and bound with red; white waistcoat and breeches.
 "W. W. W."—The appointment of the Bishop of Manchester will be found noticed in our present Number.
 "A Constant Reader," King-street, probably, refers to the play of "Damon and Pythias," by the late John Bannin. He may, perhaps, obtain a copy at Harris's Library, opposite Covent Garden Theatre.
 "J. A. B. B." W. Hampton.—Begin with the "Eton Latin Accidence."
 "A Subscriber and Student."—The subject of inquiry is too important to be grasped within a few lines.
 "Pugil" is thanked for his pains; but several of the subjects he suggests have appeared in our Journal.
 "Aqua Tofana" was a poisonous fluid, invented by an infamous Italian woman, named Tofana, in the 17th century.
 "L. M. R." will find a Portrait of Isabella, Queen of Spain, in a previous No. of our Journal.
 "J. P. H." Racquet-court.—Declined.
 "A. T. X." is recommended to buy the Shilling "Handbook of Oil-painting," just published: it will supply him with the information he requires.
 "A Subscriber," Leamington.—Bulson is uncoined gold or silver in the mass. The precious metals are called bullion when melted and not properly refined, or when refined and cast into bars, ingots, or plates. Foreign coin is bought and sold under the name of bullion in this country.—Buchanan's Technological Dictionary.
 "Osmensis" is thanked for his communication relative to the Aurora of Sunday last. Before we received his communication, the account of the Aurora, which will be found in this day's Paper, was already in the Engraver's and Printer's hands. We regret that we cannot find room for both communications; the main difference between the two, however, seems to be, in the fact of an arch being seen at Oxford at 10 o'clock, whilst no arch-formation was seen at Blackheath till towards midnight.
 "W. A. M." Islington.—The Baroness de Calabrella is an English lady, and was for some time connected with the Court Journal.
 "A Correspondent."—The eldest sons of Dukes bear, as their title by courtesy, the second dignity enjoyed by their father. Consequently, some are styled Marquises, some Earls, and some Barons, according as the second title may be; but all take precedence as Duke's eldest sons. Thus, the Duke of Wellington's eldest son is Marquis of Douro—the Duke of Richmond's, Earl of March, because there is no Marquisate attached to the Dukedom of Richmond. The Duke of Somerset's eldest son is styled, simply, Lord Seymour, because the only subordinate title enjoyed by his Grace is that of Baron.—"Raising the Siege" means merely removing or ending the siege.
 "F. O. S."—We shall, if possible, give the name of the family to whom the arms sent us belong, next week.
 "An Old Friend and Subscriber."—The age of the present Lord Douglas is seventy-two. Lord Traquair is still alive, aged sixty-six. We believe the poet Shelley's widow is living; we cannot say where she resides.
 "Eugenia."—The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha (Prince Albert's brother) is married to the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden; but has no issue.
 "W. H. C." Neury.—We cannot assist our Correspondent.
 "T. T. T." Belper.—Apply to any Music or Bookseller: the price is trifling.
 "One about to be a Midway."—See Dand's "Seaman's Manual."
 "T. P. H."—Evans's "Sketch of All Religions," last edition.
 "Anti-Lawyer" had better consult a Solicitor.
 "Canada."—Manton's, Dover-street, Piccadilly.
 "A Subscriber," Petersham.—Not under 14 years of age.
 "A Constant Reader."—Marriage Licences are obtainable at Doctors' Commons. Banns, in such cases, are not requisite.
 "P. M. L." Dusseldorf, is thanked; but we have not room.
 "Imbecillitas." Chichester, may hear of the work at Sherwood and Co's, Paternoster-row.
 "F. L."—Next week.
 "Y. K. Y." Chelmsford, should apply to the Clergyman named.
 "S. H."—The Sackcloth mentioned in Scripture was, and is still, in the East, a coarse black cloth, commonly made of hair. It was worn as mourning, instead of the ordinary raiment, or bound upon the loins, or spread under the mourner on the ground.
 "A Subscriber," Liverpool.—The circulation of the Journal in question was about 30,000.
 "A Regular Subscriber."—Apply at the Registry of Designs, 35, Lincoln's-inn-fields; the time of protection is three years—the fee, three guineas. The cost of a Patent is about £120.
 "J. S." Southampton.—The Atlas of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
 "D. J. H." Brighton, must have mis-stated the case: the Accountant-General does not pay Dividends.
 "J. R." Wighton, will find the story of Numa and Egeria in Lempiere's "Classical Dictionary."
 "A Correspondent."—We cannot be reasonably expected to furnish accounts of railway returns.
 "A Subscriber."—Moriani was not engaged, last season, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Children of the New Forest.—Fancutt's Idiography.—Bishop on the Constitution of Society.—The Heart and the World.—The Doctor, &c. Vol. 7.—Extracts, by Miss Barker.
 Music.—Schwarz 3-part Songs.—Hoole's Year-Book of Missions.—Aerial Navigation.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1847.

A most singular celebration of a political event took place on Monday evening last. It has pleased the Chartists to claim some seventeen or eighteen of the new Members of Parliament as advocates of the "five points," and thinking such an accession to their cause worth a little trumpeting, they got up a dinner at the Crown and Anchor, to which the eighteen M.P.'s were invited to feast and fraternise. But with that want of practical tact which seems peculiar to the exaltados of all parties, they did not ascertain whether the guests so invited would come. The consequence was that the dinner was a complete failure; the Chartists assembled, the bulk of them in ignorance that anything was wrong; the dinner was delayed as long as possible—a step that always puts people in a bad temper—in hopes a stray member might arrive; but they were obliged at last to sit down discontented to the feast. Of what kind was the "flow of soul" that succeeded may be guessed;

it was bitter in the extreme. Those who were to have been the honoured of the evening, were the scorned; every speaker had his stone to cast at them; never was such an exemplification of the French proverb, that the absent are always in the wrong. They were termed dishonest, accused of abandoning the principles they have risen by, and of preparing themselves by a purifying abstinence from democratic society for the House of Commons, and "Whig drawing-rooms." Nay, so thoroughly had the bile of the company been roused, that they quarrelled among themselves, about the name of the constitution of their political Utopia, whether the five points would remain what they are if the name of the "People's Charter" were not given to it. Dr. Epps, thinking that if an article possesses certain qualities, it is rather immaterial what its name may be, said as much; provided the "points" are gained, it is of very little consequence whether they are gained as a charter or not. For this opinion, the Doctor was attacked with that alacrity which all politicians of the "pure principle" school display in abusing each other. So, in grumbings, insinuations, denunciations of everybody but themselves, and an elaborate puff from Feargus O'Connor of his Land Scheme, the evening passed away. A more unhealthy meal, if there be truth in physiology, was never eaten, if cheerfulness and good temper are necessary to digestion, those elements were wholly wanting. Nor is this the first Chartist demonstration attended with the same uncomfortable results. Whether it is the nature of the men, or the fatality of their creed, they scarcely ever hold a meeting that does not impress a listener with the conviction that they suspect and distrust all around them, and have not overmuch faith in each other.

As to the political opinions of the non-dining eighteen, the Chartists have deceived themselves, if they are really deceived at all. They have taken a general adherence to extreme popular principles on the part of some of the newly-elected legislators, for an acceptance of the Charter. Nothing can be more distinct than the two things; the tying up all the means of human regeneration into one measure, and adhering to it with a fanaticism as narrow and violent as that of the Mahometan to his formula, is not likely to find favour with men who know the world, or have studied events. To postpone all improvement till the Charter shall be the law of the land, is merely playing the part of wilful obstructives. Modern society, with all its laws, wants, and institutions, is too complex a thing to be brought within any one written code, though dictated by the wisdom of a Numa. Every Constitution has grown out of circumstances, that, varying in every age and nation, have produced no two alike. Every system that anticipated the events of the world, and took it for granted that men would act like perfect and reasonable beings, has been a failure. Where are the Constitutions and Charters of the Abbe Sieyes, or the "perfectibility" codes of Bentham? They were drawn up with as much thought, and more legislative ability than this document that is to endow the human race with happiness; yet they never got further than paper. The adherence to such systems, to the exclusion of all other expedients, is, as we have stated, political fanaticism, and nothing else.

Besides the non-acceptance of the Charter in a lump, there may have been other reasons for this Crown and Anchor fiasco. From what took place, it is quite impossible that the men whom it was intended to honour were first asked whether they would consent to the ovation. Men do not always like to have even honour thrust upon them; a certain observance of the rules of society as it exists is essential even in its political regenerators, or they run the risk of making themselves ridiculous. It is not safe to announce that certain public men will attend a dinner or a meeting, when all that is known on the point is, that they have been asked to come. Chartist placards often sin in this way; the men who conduct their public gatherings appear to be as lax in their notions of what may be put in a poster as a theatrical manager. Such a rebuff as the present is the proper punishment for such loose and unbusiness-like conduct. There may even be reasons more material, but not less cogent, for the absence of the invited. Whoever can command a crust of bread and cheese in quietness, would hardly leave it for a banquet with doubtful friendship at the board, and an impending rush of the general public at "threepence a head" to fill the room after dinner; no lions of any spirit at all would condescend to show themselves or roar at such a price.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been variable. On Friday and on Saturday, the wind blew so strongly as almost to amount to a gale. The appearance of the sky has been very variable. The temperature of some of the days has been below that of the season, and that of the remaining days has been above that average—the latter, however, preponderated over the former. Among the phenomena of the week, the magnificent Aurora of Sunday night is the most remarkable.

The following are some particulars of each day:—Friday, the sky was nearly free from clouds till 11 p.m., and again after 7h. p.m., but between those times it was nearly wholly covered by clouds, chiefly cirrostratus and large masses of scud; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and blowing strongly; and the average temperature of the day was 48°. Saturday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and at times blowing very heavily, almost amounting to a gale; and the average temperature of the day was 52°. During this and the preceding day the magnets were greatly disturbed. (See the weekly report of the weather furnished to the Registrar-General by the Astronomer Royal.) It appears from a Correspondent at Grassmere, in Cumberland, that an Aurora Borealis was seen there on Saturday evening. Sunday, the sky was covered by cloud till 11h. a.m.; the sun was at this time shining faintly through a cirrostratus cloud, and some ill-formed cumuli were around the horizon; but shortly afterwards the sky became overcast again, and rain was falling during a part of the afternoon; at about six o'clock, the sky became somewhat clear, and after this time it was cloudless, the moon shining with unusual brilliancy, and one of the finest exhibitions of the Aurora Borealis took place that it has been my good fortune to witness. (For an account of this see another part of the paper.) The direction of the wind was S.W., and light; the average temperature of the day was 45°; the night was cold. A splendid corona appeared around the moon a little after 10h. p.m. Monday, the appearance of the sky was very variable throughout the day, being at times very nearly free from cloud, then wholly covered by it; and these variations continued throughout the day; the direction of the wind was S.W., and at times W.; the morning was very cold, and the average temperature of the day was 45°. Tuesday, the sky was for the most part covered by cloud, although at times it was nearly cloudless; the direction of the wind was S., and light; the morning was very cold; at 8h. a.m., the reading of the thermometer was as low as 34°, and the average temperature of the day was 43°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; rain was falling at times during the day, and it was falling nearly continuously from 9h. p.m. till after midnight; the wind was light, and from the south; the average temperature of the day was 48°; and that for the preceding six days was 47°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Day	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28
Friday	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Saturday	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Sunday	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Monday	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Tuesday	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Wednesday	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Blackheath, Thursday, Oct. 28.							

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

SIX NEW BISHOPS FOR INDIA.—It is contemplated to apply the principle of subdivision which has recently been made in the diocese of Australia to India, the whole of which enormous territory is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the four Bishops of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Colombo. These four sees are to be divided, and six new sees formed, so that for the present there will be ten Indian Bishops instead of four, and this number will be increased as speedily as circumstances will admit.

A notice has been issued, stating that the Head Mastership of Bradford (Yorkshire) Free Grammar School is now vacant, and inviting candidates, who must be Masters of Arts of Oxford or Cambridge, and qualified to teach the superior classics, and to take the management of the school in the departments of general literature. Applications before the 20th November, to John Hollings, Esq., of Manningham, near Bradford. The election to take place December 10.

SUICIDE.—At about the hour of one p.m., on Thursday, a gentleman, supposed to be Mr. Wm. Davison, of Bloomsbury-square, fifty years of age, threw himself from the Whispering Gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral on to the pavement, and was killed on the spot. In his possession was found one £10 note. The body now lies at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Court has remained at Windsor during the last few days. The Queen and Prince Consort have taken their usual walks and drives, and the Royal Family have enjoyed their accustomed walking and pony exercise.

Viscount Morpeth left the Castle on Monday, and the Duke of Bedford, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and Mr. Brook, on Tuesday.

Her Majesty has been pleased to honour with her patronage the Zoological Establishment of Mr. Wombwell, which had been exhibited during the preceding three days at Windsor Fair. The Vans containing the collection were drawn into the Quadrangle, and arranged in the centre, at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. At that hour, the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, and four of the Royal children, and attended by the members of the Royal suite, proceeded to the Exhibition. Her Majesty promenaded twice round the area, and condescended to enter into conversation with Mr. Wombwell, the proprietor, who was in attendance. After the Queen had retired, the domestics, and other persons employed in the Castle and grounds were permitted by command to view the exhibition, and an Equerry was dispatched to Eton to invite the Masters and boys at the College, to participate in the amusement. The Etonians speedily availed themselves of the privilege, and expressed their gratitude by three times three hearty cheers, when they observed the Queen and Royal Family at the window of the corridor. Mr. Wombwell and his troupe were invited to repasts provided in the Stewards-room and Servants-hall. Her Majesty was pleased to express her satisfaction at all the arrangements. In the evening, her Majesty and the Court witnessed the performances of Miss Chapman, by lamplight. The Queen was pleased to express her satisfaction, and to order that a handsome acknowledgment be conveyed to the "Lion Queen."

The Duke of Devonshire has closed his visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, at Wynyard Park, and gone on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, at Raby Castle.

His Excellency Sir Stratford Canning, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, accompanied by Lady Canning and family, will leave on Monday or Tuesday next, for Turkey, to resume his diplomatic duties.

Lord John Russell left town on Thursday morning, on visit to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A Cabinet Council was held at half-past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office; the Ministers present were, Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Sir John Hobhouse, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Morpeth, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The Council sat two hours.

The deputation from Glasgow, which had an interview with Lord John Russell on Tuesday, presented a petition, praying for the discontinuance of the Bank Bill of 1844-5. The deputation consisted of the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Mr. Hastie, M.P., Mr. Lumsden, ex-Lord Provost, Mr. Henry Dunlop, and Mr. Kinnear, and were introduced by Mr. McGregor, M.P. for Glasgow.

FREE TRADE WITH INDIA.—A meeting of the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets was held, on Tuesday evening, at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road, to hear a lecture from Mr. George Thompson, M.P., on the industrial resources of India. After an eloquent address, expository of the subject, the hon. gentleman moved a resolution to the general effect that it had been demonstrated that India had the capacity of producing every tropical raw commodity required by England for the constant and profitable employment of her population. That England, although mistress of India, was rendered, year by year, more dependent upon the United States, for her supply of raw cotton and tobacco; both being the produce of slave labour. That, consequently, the prosperity of this country, and the stability of a large portion of the public revenue, were made dependant upon the vicissitudes of the seasons, upon the maintenance of peace between England and America, and upon the continuance of internal peace among the Slave States. That such dependence, besides perpetuating slavery, was, to a great extent, the source of existing calamities, and pregnant with future evils to the interests of England. That the free agricultural population of British India would become the natural customers of this country in the exact measure that they would be permitted to become the producers of commodities for the wants of England, but that they were rendered incapable of competing with the United States, by reason of the burdens imposed upon their soil and industry. Therefore, resolved.—That it is the duty of the people of England, for the sake alike of England, of India, and of the enslaved throughout the world, to require of the Legislature the immediate removal of all imposts which depress the agricultural energies of the native population; and the institution of a strict and impartial inquiry, in India, into the condition of the natives, and into the conduct and the acts, arising out of the peculiar Government ruling over them, which affect their well-being, and retard their prosperity. Mr. W. Howitt seconded the resolutions, which were carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

PROPOSED ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—A public meeting in favour of establishing an asylum for idiots was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern, at two o'clock; the Lord Mayor in the Chair. The address of the Provisional Committee having been read, Mr. Wire announced that Sir J. Forbes had sent a donation of £100; and Lord Dudley Stuart and Sir Peter Laurie had promised their assistance and patronage; that the Lord Mayor had given a subscription of £21; and proceeded to propose the first resolution, as follows:—"That in the judgment of this meeting it is most desirable an asylum be provided for the care and education of the idiot, and that it be forthwith begun." He vindicated the objects of the meeting, the time at which it was assembled, and argued that it had been proved by actual experiment on the Continent, to be quite possible to restore the idiot to the use of his faculties, and to consciousness of mind and soul. Medical science had demonstrated the fact that, by a judicious course of training, the idiot could be made a useful member of society; and even were that a doubtful matter, it was incumbent on the community to provide an asylum for the wretched creatures, who were now exposed to ridicule and mockery in our streets.—Dr. Little seconded, and Dr. Brown briefly supported the resolution, which was carried.—The Rev. W. Champneys addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, and cited some interesting examples of the impression which religious truths made on the minds of the most idiotic. He moved the adoption of the rules.—Mr. Wilks, chairman of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, seconded the motion, which was carried.—Mr. George Thompson proposed, and the Rev. Dr. Carlile seconded, a list of names for the adoption of the meeting, as patrons, vice-presidents, and members of the committee; which having been agreed to, the meeting separated.

THE CHARTIST BANQUET.—Rather a curious exhibition took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on Monday. The Chartists got up a grand dinner to celebrate the return of the Radical members to Parliament, and they sent invitations to all the new members whom they thought they could claim as belonging to their party. But, to the utter discomfiture of the people of the "five points," the invited guests did not come, for lo! the only member of Parliament present was Mr. Feargus O'Connor! Letters of excuse were read from Mr. G. Thompson, M.P.; Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.; Mr. Muntz, M.P.; Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P.; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Sir B. Hall, M.P.; Mr. S. Crawford, M.P.; Mr. J. Walter, M.P.; Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P.; Mr. R. Osborne, M.P.; Mr. C. Pearson, M.P.; Colonel Thompson, M.P., and several others who had been invited. To compensate themselves for the disappointment, Dr. Epps, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Ernest Jones, et hoc genus omne, regaled each other with harangues, and in aid, we presume, of the dinner bill, they admitted the pensive public at so much per head to hear them.

DESECRATION OF THE DEAD.—In consequence of reports which have been for some time circulated respecting the disgusting and dangerous condition of the dead buried under Enon Chapel, Clement's-lane, Strand, and which has excited the utmost alarm amongst the inhabitants of the district, Mr. G. A. Walker, surgeon, and other members of the "Metropolitan Society for the Abolition of Burials in Cities and Towns," visited Enon Chapel, on Monday, and inspected a cellar under the chapel, which measured 59 by 29 feet, and was less than five feet high. In that place, on all sides lay human remains, broken coffins, and other emblems of decayed mortality, scattered in confused heaps. At the extreme end, on the north side, were between seventy and eighty empty coffins, their tenants having been made away with. To the right, were several coffins, in which lay half-decomposed carcases, and in the centre was a deep trench, the sides and ends of which were formed by coffins closely packed together, four and five feet deep. The whole of the cellar was similarly crammed with bodies under its surface, which was not a foot deep. To the right of the vault was a blind window, through which, in former days, it was asserted, the dead bodies were shot into another cellar, where they were chopped up and disposed of, so as to make room for fresh interments. Upon leaving this horrible den, Mr. Walker and the trustees consulted upon the best mode of suppressing and putting down so frightful and so dangerous an abomination. Their unanimous opinion was, that the only remedy would be found in the immediate and total removal of all the bodies, bones, and empty coffins to some public cemetery, or suburban church-yard, with as much care and decency as possible. But as that could not be effected without great expense, it was resolved to appeal at once to the authorities and the public for funds for that purpose, and to one of the cemetery companies for ground for the interment of the bodies, which it is calculated exceed 400. Having taken leave of the trustees, Mr. Walker visited several houses in the locality, to ascertain the condition of the health of the inhabitants. On all sides he learned that fever, general disease, and sudden deaths were of frequent occurrence. Many complained that, in addition to the treatment to which those buried were subjected, further indignity was offered to them by dancing and dress balls taking place in the chapel itself several nights each week. The following is the card of admission to these orgies over the dead:—"Temperance Hall, Clement's-lane, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—A grand plain and fancy dress ball will take place on Monday, November 1, 1847, when every attention will be paid to give satisfaction to those ladies and gentlemen who will do the honour of attending on this occasion. Admission only 6d. each. Dancing to commence at eight o'clock." The "Metropolitan National Society for the Suppression of Burials in Cities," &c., will forthwith call a public meeting upon the subject.

FIRES.—A fire took place at three o'clock on Thursday morning, at the house No. 97, Drummond-street, Euston-square, occupied by Mr. Lawson, a stationer, and was regret to say that one human life was sacrificed—a Mrs. Mackie, who occupied one of the attics. With this unfortunate exception, the inmates were saved.—On the same night, a fire took place at Messrs. Pinchin and Co.'s, tanners, of the Grange-road, Bermondsey. The firemen were unable to get the mastery over the destructive element until the premises, together with the steam-engines and machinery, were destroyed.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Saturday next, at one o'clock, at the Castle. Lord John Russell arrived at the Castle on Thursday, on a visit to her Majesty.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament has been summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 18th of November, when, it is understood, after the formalities which usher in a new House, Ministers will immediately ask a legislative sanction for their late measure.

SECESSION FROM THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Chisol, Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, was yesterday received into the Church of Rome, at St. Mary's, Chelsea. The Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman officiated at the ceremony, attended by several clergy of the Roman communion. Mrs. Chisol, and Mrs. Chisol, sen., the lady and mother of the reverend gentleman, made their profession of obedience to the Roman Catholic Church at the same time.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.—The stoppage of two country banks was made known on Friday—the Salisbury, and the Shaftesbury and Hindon. Letters from St. Petersburg mention the failure of C. Riva and Co. The amount of their liabilities is not stated, but the lowest estimate formed by those who are acquainted with the business of the firm ranges from £150,000 to £200,000. From Lisbon, accounts have arrived of the failure of Messrs. Joseph Vanzeller and Sons, caused by the stoppage of Mr. F. J. Vanzeller, of London, which took place on the 7th inst. The liabilities in this case are not large. At Oporto, Messrs. Cockburn, Greig, and Co., have suspended, also in consequence of the previous suspension of their London correspondents. By advices from Liverpool to Thursday, so far as is ascertained, no fresh disasters are now anticipated, in consequence of the new aspect of the Money Market; and in banking affairs no change of an unsatisfactory character has occurred.

BIRKENHEAD DOCK.—On Thursday a special meeting of the Dock Commissioners of Birkenhead was held at their office, in Liverpool, to consider a communication relative to the docks, received from the office of Woods and Forests. The propositions of the Government were in substance that the Government should resume possession of the made land on the north side of the entrance to the great float, the Woods and Forests, in such case, defraying the expense of completing the sea-wall, estimated at £44,000. The Government to receive as security township-bonds to the amount of £55,000, and on this condition it advances £150,000 to finish the float and dock; that the trust be remodelled, and placed under the direction of thirteen Commissioners, six to be elected by the ratepayers of Birkenhead, three by the ratepayers of Wallasey, three by the dock bondholders, and the Government to have the right to nominate one who shall be Chairman of the Board. These proposals met with the concurrence of the Commissioners last week, and an answer to that effect was transmitted to London. The reply to which constituted the communication now read to be considered. The above propositions were accepted and substantially confirmed by the meeting, and the details will be published in a few days. An Act of Parliament will be required in order to enable the Commissioners to proceed with the works, and it is proposed that it shall be introduced as a Government measure. It is further proposed and agreed to by the Commissioners, that the Commissioner appointed by the Government shall have the power of vetoing the appointment of all the others. The preliminaries may now, therefore, be considered as definitively settled between the parties, and the works will be vigorously recommenced as soon as the Act of Parliament can be obtained.

The *Amphion* steam-frigate sailed on Thursday for Lisbon, carrying despatches for the Squadron.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.—Mr. Payne, the Coroner for the City of London, received information, on Thursday, of the death of John Henry Deffell, Esq., who committed suicide under the following extraordinary circumstances:—The deceased gentleman, who was in the 70th year of his age, was a merchant, whose office was in Bulliter-court, Bulliter-street, City, and his private residence at No. 38, Upper Harley-street, Portland-place. He had recently become exceedingly despondent, and between ten and eleven o'clock he left home. In Whitecross-street he entered a chemist's shop, and asked, in Latin, for some prussic acid, giving his name as Dr. Randall. The shopman, not having the slightest suspicion, took down the bottle from the shelf, when the deceased seized it directly, and drank a quantity of the contents. The persons in the shop tried to secure him, but he ran out as far as 108, Fore-street, where a surgeon was called, and the unfortunate gentleman was removed to the Cripple-gate Dispensary. Every effort was made to expel the poison, but the deceased expired in a few minutes.

THE LATE MURDERS IN BIRMINGHAM.—Ann Wilkes, the woman committed for the murder of her four children on Saturday last, died in the Queen's Hospital on Thursday morning, at one o'clock. The children were interred the same day in St. Paul's Chapel-yard. The mother before death made a full confession of her guilt, stating that her unfortunate offspring died without a struggle.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SWITZERLAND.

Private letters from Berne of the 24th inst. state that the federal representatives had completely failed in their mission to the Cantons of the League. They had been everywhere received by the Governments, but were not permitted to communicate with the population. The proclamation of the Diet was besides seized, and not allowed to circulate. Some disturbances had occurred in the Canton of St. Gall, which were supposed to have been fomented by Lucerne. They were, however, speedily suppressed by the energy of the authorities and the federal co-operation of Friburg, which sent two battalions into the disturbed districts. The Diet held an extraordinary sitting on the 24th, at which the deputies of the Sonderbund refused to assist, saying, that on Sundays they were not in the habit of attending to the affairs of this world.

We read in a letter in the *Débat*, dated Berne, 23rd instant:—"The Catholics of St. Gall, of Argau, of Geneva, and of Ticino, are preparing petitions against war. The Conservatives declare that they will not march against the Sonderbund. In the meantime, the Diet has ordered that 60,000 men shall be placed under arms, to be divided into five divisions and ten brigades."

The *Journal des Débats* adds a postscript dated the 24th, received by extraordinary express, announcing the resignation of M. Dufour, General of the Federal Army. The motives for his sudden determination are unknown, but it is generally supposed he had accepted merely to obey what he considered a military duty, and that, after reflection, he declined the responsibility and the conduct of a war which he disapproves politically.

The *Union Monarchique* says:—"The Diet has suspended its sittings until the return of the federal representatives from the Cantons of the Sonderbund."

ITALY.

The Neapolitan police, at Messina, having opened the despatches of the British Consul, he has apprised the British Admiral of this daring violation of his correspondence, after having in vain demanded satisfaction from the authorities.

The *Alba* of Florence states from private correspondence that warlike preparations are in progress at Modena. Brescello is in a complete state of defence. Three cannons have been sent to Reggio, and accommodations are preparing for a numerous body of Austrian troops, who appear to be shortly expected there.

AMERICA.

By the latest accounts brought by the *Hibernia*, the territory of Santa Fé was more tranquil, and reinforcements had arrived. Accounts from all parts of the United States and Canada represent the general prevalence of the potato rot. At least one half the crop has been destroyed, and many of the potatoes coming to market, although apparently sound and healthy, become rotten and worthless in three or four days. The grain crops in Canada are less than an average. On the other hand, the crop of corn in the United States is represented as superabundant; there is, therefore, in the country, to lie over most of it till next spring, an immense surplus of wheat and corn. The *New York Courier* continues: "Meantime, this country is quiet, prosperous, and little affected by war or by the commercial calamities of England."

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—On Wednesday, a numerous meeting of Poor-Law Surgeons and other gentlemen of the medical profession took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed expedient for bringing under the consideration of the Government the necessity of adequately remunerating the medical officers employed by the Boards of Guardians. Dr. Burton, of Walsall, in the chair. Mr. T. Piers Healey, Hon. Secretary, read a long list of the various localities and unions in which meetings had been held, resolutions passed, and delegates appointed by the medical Poor-Law officers throughout the country, and stated that there was scarcely a union surgeon in the country that was not in communication with the gentlemen who were the principal promoters of the movement. And resolutions, strongly condemnatory of the scanty and uncertain mode in which the medical officers were remunerated, and to the effect that the medical relief at present provided for the poor must be faulty and inadequate, with respect both to the patients and the public, as a necessary consequence of the errors of the system itself, were passed. A committee was appointed to collect and digest information, to memorialise the Government, and to communicate with the various Medical Corporations, in order to obtain their co-operation. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

IMPROVEMENTS IN POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Post-office stamps having to be detached, either by cutting or tearing them from each other, great inconvenience is felt, particularly by those of extensive correspondence. A plan has been invented, by the aid of a machine, by which more than double the number of stamp sheets that are now annually required, may be so minutely indented in the direction of the white lines, as to allow the stamp to be instantly detached from the sheet without the operation of cutting. The contrivance will also enable purchasers to fold a sheet of stamps, or any less quantity, with unerring regularity, and in one-tenth of the time that is at present consumed in the operation.

MIDDLESEX HOUSE OF DETENTION.—This new prison for the reception of prisoners in the county of Middlesex, prior to their trial before a jury, was opened on Tuesday. It is under the control of Lieutenant Hill, who has been appointed Governor, under the control of the Visiting Justices. The building contains about 270 cells, and has been erected with the view of carrying out the system of separate confinement.

SHAKESPEARE MEDAL.—A medal, about the size of a crown-piece, has just been struck in bronze, to commemorate the recent sale of Shakespeare's house. The obverse bears the effigies of the poet; and the reverse, a view of the house in Henley street, Stratford-upon-Avon; beneath is the date of Shakespeare's birth. The medal is an interesting memorial, and, except as to reputed likeness, is cleverly executed.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ROBERT SMYTHE, ESQ., OF METHVEN CASTLE, CO. PERTH.
Recent accounts from Scotland bring the intelligence of the death of this respected gentleman, a great landed proprietor in the county of Perth, and one of its Magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants. He was son of the late David Smythe, titular Lord Methven, by Elizabeth, his first wife, only daughter of Sir Robert Murray, Bart., of Hill Head, and represented the ancient family of Smythe of Braco, which was founded by Thomas Smith, a distinguished Physician of his day, and Apothecary to King James III. of Scotland. Traditionally, the Smythes of Methven trace their origin to the famous Clan Chattan, being descended, it is asserted, from Neil Cromb, third son of Murdoch, of that Clan, who flourished in the time of William the Lion. Mr. Robert Smythe, whose death we record, was born 10th Feb., 1778, and married twice. His first wife was Mary, daughter of James Townsend Oswald, Esq., of Dunnekin, Co. Fife, and his second, Susan Renton, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, Bart., but by neither had he any issue. His estates devolve, consequently, on his half-brother, William Smythe, Esq., now of Methven Castle.

SIR HENRY BROMLEY HINRICH, KNIGHT.

SIR HENRY, whose death occurred on the 19th inst., aged fifty-five, was son of Charles Robert Hinrich, Esq., by his wife, Anne Charlotte Thwaites. The honour of Knighthood he received 18th September, 1831, at the coronation of William IV., being then Lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen-at-Arms. He married, in 1828, Miss Eliza Sussanna Dent, and had issue two sons and five daughters. The worthy Knight resided, chiefly, at Bisham Cottage, near Marlow, Bucks.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS STAUNTON ST. CLAIR, C.B. AND K.H.
This distinguished officer died at his residence, Gloucester-road, Hyde-park, on the 23d inst., aged sixty. He was youngest brother of Captain David Latimer St. Clair, R.N., of Staverton Court, county Gloucester, being son of the late Colonel William St. Clair, a descendant of the ancient Scottish family of St. Clair.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MURDER OF FOUR CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER.

A horrible event, forcibly suggesting remembrances of the tragedy of Steinberg, occurred at Birmingham on Saturday morning. A wretched woman, known by the name of Ann Wilkes, who for the last five months kept a small shop in the Cheapside, for the sale of cigars, has murdered her four helpless children under circumstances so appalling that the records of human crime and madness may be searched long for a parallel. The attention of the neighbours was first attracted by the shutters of this little shop not being taken down at the usual hour in the morning of Saturday; and, when noon had passed, the windows still remaining closed, and no answer being returned from within to repeated knockings, a person named Edwards, living near the spot, placed a ladder against the window of the first floor, and thus obtained an entrance into the house. On proceeding to an upper room a hideous and revolting spectacle met his gaze—the mother extended on the floor with her throat cut, yet still alive! Beside her, was her youngest infant—dead; and near by, on a trundle bed, lay three other children, all stone dead, with their throats cut. Medical assistance having been obtained, the woman was conveyed to the Queen's Hospital.

THE INQUEST.

On Monday the Coroner's Jury was empanelled at the Commissioners' Rooms, in Moor-street, Birmingham, to enquire into the facts briefly related above. After being sworn, the Jury proceeded to view the bodies at the house in Cheapside, and on their return the evidence was produced. A map of the premises was laid before the Coroner, exhibiting the exact position in which the unfortunate children lay.

The first witness examined was Edward Alfred Banks, tailor, of 38, Sherlock-street, brother-in-law to Ann Wilkes, the mother of the four children. He had always been given to understand that her name was Ann Wilkes, but he believed there was a person to prove she had not been married.

The Coroner said he must ascertain the name of the parties before proceeding further.

George Hodgson was then called, and he said he believed her name was Ann Green. The father of the deceased children was Henry Wilkes; he was brother to his (witness's) wife. The mother of the deceased children always went by the name of Ann Wilkes, but she told him that she was not married, and consequently her name was Ann Green. He had occasion, after the death of Henry Wilkes, to see her respecting a property question, and he asked her name and she told him, with tears in her eyes, she had not been married to Wilkes.

E. A. Banks's evidence resumed. He knew the four murdered children. John Henry, ten years of age, was the eldest; Mary Jane Maria, seven years of age, the second eldest; William Charles, six years of age, the third; and Frederick George, four years of age, the youngest. After all he had heard, he still believed the mother's name was Ann Wilkes. He was married in the family nine years, and never heard she was not married except from some of Wilkes's friends. He had heard Mr. Hodgson said some time ago she was not married.

Margaret Fisher deposed that, on Friday night last, she was at the house of the mother of the four children, and saw the four children all alive and well, playing on the hearth. She did not observe anything particular about the mother, and the conversation throughout was unimportant.

Elizabeth Hemming, of the White Horse, Cheapside, deposed that, on Friday night, about ten o'clock, Ann Wilkes came to her house, and purchased a quart of sixpenny ale, which was an unusually large quantity for her. The White Horse is nearly opposite the house of Ann Wilkes, but she (witness) did not observe any company in her house that night.

Wm. Edwards deposed to having entered the house, by means of a ladder, in consequence of the shutters being still closed so late as half-past twelve on Saturday, and described the position in which he found the woman and her murdered children.

Edward Wellings, of the Birmingham police, generally confirmed the evidence of the preceding witness; and Banks, upon being recalled, deposed to the distress and embarrassment which the deceased had suffered, and to her unsuccessful efforts in trade. He also described her desponding state of mind, and said that she had threatened suicide rather than endure destitution.

Several other witnesses were examined, including the mother of the unfortunate woman. The evidence, however, was not of any interest.

Mr. Sands Cox, Professor of Anatomy in the Queen's College, Birmingham, gave medical evidence as to the wounds; and with respect to the state of the prisoner's mind since the event, he said—"I have seen her only three times, when she was calm and placid. She answered simple questions which I put to her coherently, but I did not ask her many."

The Rev. J. C. Miller, Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, was about to give evidence, having visited the prisoner in the hospital, but upon his saying that nothing had occurred between them which would lead him to suppose that she was convinced she would immediately die—that she was devoid of all hope in this world, the Coroner decided that his evidence could not be received.

The Jury, after a minute's consideration, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Ann Wilkes," and she accordingly stands committed to take her trial at the next Assizes for the county of Warwick.

CESSATION OF LABOUR IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The threatened general strike has proved a failure. An aggregate meeting was to have been held at Hyde, on Monday, which was to have been attended by the whole of the working classes of the district, including Hyde, Geecross, Stalybridge, Ashton, Dukinfield, Oldham, Hurst, Mossley, Stockport, &c., and the parties were to assemble in their respective towns, at an early hour in the morning, and march in procession to the Market-place in this town, where they were to meet at ten o'clock. The object was to produce an entire cessation of factory work in the whole of those places. The news of this determination soon reached the authorities of the respective towns, and immediate steps were taken to suppress any breach of the peace that might be attempted. At Oldham there was to be a meeting, at six o'clock, on a plot of ground, from which the mob was to march to Hyde, but, at the hour named, there were more than a dozen boys and some three or four men present. No one offered to speak for some time, until one of the youths moved that Mr. Miller, the chief constable, who was on the spot, do take the chair. This gave rise to a laugh, and the whole thing was treated as a joke, and the few persons who had assembled immediately retired to their homes. At Stockport every attempt to get up a meeting failed, and not an operative left work. At Ashton and Dukinfield, being the places where the masters had determined to reduce the wages 10 per cent., all the hands remained out except at Messrs. Whittaker's mill, where the operatives accepted the reduction. At ten, on Monday, the turn-outs held a meeting on a vacant plot of land, but the only business done was to order that they should march to Hyde, to meet the workmen from Stockport and other towns. About 200 of them set off and quietly walked along the road, until they arrived at the Market-place, where, to their astonishment, there was not a single individual assembled. After remaining in the streets for nearly an hour, a meeting was held in a small room in a beer-house; but, after waiting for some time, they were informed that the people of Stockport could not be prevailed upon to turn out as a body; and that, therefore, the leaders of the movement did not think it advisable to form a procession to march to Hyde. In the meantime a deputation from the Ashton spinners was appointed to wait on the masters of Hyde, to request them to cease working until the affair at Ashton was settled. Thus, after three days' active exertions on the part of the leaders, ended the universal strike in twenty-four towns, as agreed upon in former resolutions of the delegates. The general impression is, that there will be no general turn-out. At present, it is confined to Ashton, where the reduction was offered.

REALLY TOO BAD.—Why is the spiked sick of a drover like part of Buckinghamshire?—Because it runs into *Oxon* and *Herts*.—The hurried necessity of going to press much earlier than usual, in consequence of our rapidly-extending circulation, can alone excuse this wanton attack upon the feelings of our readers. We fear we have already gone too far; but, if they will, this once, kindly overlook such reckless sporting with their patience, we promise never to do any more.—*Man in the Moon*.

MORAL REFLECTION.—How many literary men of the present age ought to make the pot boil by putting their works under it.—*Man in the Moon*.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Miss Lechmore, of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church. This young lady is highly connected in England, and a near relative to a Protestant Bishop, and to several Protestant clergymen in her immediate neighbourhood.

The ceremony of opening the Cheltenham and Gloucester Railway took place on Saturday. At Cheltenham, a splendid *déjeuner* was given, Viscount Barrington presiding. The chief feature of interest was the union, for the first time, between the Broad and Narrow Gauges.

It is said that Mr. Cobden, M.P., intimated his intention, not to "pronounce" as to whether he will sit for the West-Riding or for Stockport, until the assembling of the new Parliament.

We learn, with very great pleasure, that Mr. Cobden has recently been able to purchase the paternal property of his family in Sussex, which is considerable, and which had passed into other hands.

A verdict of acquittal has been pronounced in the case of Mr. W. Tongue, a man of property, committed for trial, at Stafford, on a charge of stealing a quantity of wood from the Trent Valley Railway Works.

It is said that Mr. Charles Dickens will preside at the first *soirée* of the New Glasgow Athenæum.

Mr. Fonblanque, for many years connected with the weekly press, has been appointed to the office in the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Porter to the place formerly filled by Mr. Leteuvre.

William Smith, the Mormon Patriarch, has been some time since suspended, pending a trial on a charge of gross immorality.

The Hon. Captain Gore, R.N., is appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General at Monte Video, in the room of Mr. Turner, who has retired on his pension.

On Saturday last the Society of Blues partook of their annual dinner in commemoration of the birthday of King Edward the Sixth.

It is stated by the *Sunderland Times* that the liberal party in the town, who supported Mr. Barclay, have resolved to invite Mr. Macaulay to stand, in the event of the affairs of the firm in which Mr. Barclay is the chief partner, not being retrieved.

A statue, sculptured by Mr. Behnes, of Major-General Sir John Thomas Jones, of the Royal Engineers, has just been erected in the south transept of St. Paul's.

The salmon fishing in the Tweed closed on Friday last, the 15th of October. The season has been more than ordinarily unsuccessful—even on a comparison with former seasons scarcely considered an average.

An extensive system of plunder has been discovered in the Potteries amongst the workpeople in the manufactories of Alderman Copeland and Mr. C. J. Mason. Two men and two women have been taken into custody, and a quantity of the stolen property has been discovered. The females have been admitted as evidence against the men.

One day last week, says the *Indépendance de la Moselle*, during a storm, the inhabitants of the village of Vaux were astonished to see the houses and street covered with frogs. The quantity was enormous. They are supposed to have been drawn into the clouds from some large pond at a distance.

Great sensation has been created at Lyons by the suicide of M. Cochet, Advocate-General in that city, and son-in-law of M. Martin, Deputy of the Rhone, which melancholy event took place in the evening of the 21st.

According to a letter from Moscow in the *Universal German Gazette* of the 20th, the late fire at Rostroma, in Russia, was the work of incendiaries, several of whom are said to be Poles. Amongst them is a Polish lady who had recently arrived from Warsaw. It is more than probable that this charge against the Poles will be found to have had its origin in calumny. A great number of persons have been arrested.

The Prince de Canino was, on the 12th, still under arrest in his palace. Proceedings have been instituted against him.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family are expected to remain at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park, until January, when they return to Chesham-place for the season. Her Ladyship's health, we are happy to state, is quite restored. Lord Ribblesdale, step-son of the noble Premier, has left town to pursue his academic studies at Oxford University.

The Railway from Lynn to Ely, where it joins the Eastern Counties Line, was opened on Monday, and the event was commemorated by a grand banquet at the Town Hall of Lynn, the Mayor presiding.

The Pope has just published a decree, consisting of seven chapters and fifty-six articles, by which he constitutes a Council of State.

The *Vapors* of Lucca informs us that on the publication of the decree of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, abolishing the punishment of death, the people broke into the prison, where the guillotine was kept, and having carried that instrument to the public square, set fire to it, while the bells of the town rang a merry peal.

By an Imperial Ordinance recently issued, the use of the Polish language is suppressed at the University of Cracow, where henceforth German only is to be used, except in teaching the Polish tongue and literature, in which that must of necessity be employed. Several of the Professors of this University, who were Poles, have been dismissed, and replaced by Germans.

The fine packet-ship *Brooklyn*, of Boston, lying opposite the Prince's Pier, Liverpool, was run foul of, on Monday, by the New York ship *Patrick Henry*, and her bowsprit and mainstay completely carried away.

A letter from Rome says that the Pope has caused letters to be written to the different towns in the Papal States, where subscriptions are being raised for the erection of monuments in honour of him, to request that they will devote the money to a more useful purpose—namely, the foundation at Rome of a central hospital and almshouse for aged persons.

The Emperor of Russia, who had started, as has been stated, on a tour of inspection round his provinces, has determined to return, frightened, no doubt, by the cholera. He left Warsaw on the 14th inst., for St. Petersburg.

On Wednesday, in the Sessions Court, Liverpool, a prisoner named Jane Smith, who was arraigned on a charge of having stolen a mat on the 12th Oct., suddenly dropped down dead while the evidence was being proceeded with.

The new Trinity Beacon on the Goodwin Sands was destroyed by the storm on Saturday morning last.

A curious marriage took place last week at Voiteur, in the Jura. A blind man, more than sixty years of age, was united to a blind woman, also turned sixty.

A sad accident occurred, a few days ago, at Pagny, in the Jura. A farmer, named Crognat, was out shooting with his son, when the fowling-piece of the former went off suddenly, and killed the young man on the spot.

In the Tyrol a regular business of breeding snails for sale is carried on. They are placed in large pieces of ground, bars of shrubs and trees, and covered with grass, where they are fed with cabbage leaves. In winter they are covered with moss to protect them from the cold. The flesh is most delicate in autumn. They are sold on the spot at the rate of about 2½ to 3 florins the thousand.

The health of Marshal Soult is reported to be in a deplorable state. He has been labouring many years under a disease of the bladder, which is regarded as incurable, and the patient suffers excruciating pain.

A peck of fine green peas was gathered last week in the nursery ground of Messrs. Bunyan, at Maidstone—one among the many proofs of the mildness of the season.

At a meeting of the Governors of the German Hospital held on Thursday at the London Tavern, a Committee was, after a warm discussion, appointed, to enquire into the charge brought against Dr. Freund, it being understood that no obstacle was to be placed in the way of that gentleman performing his duties.

Glasgow has lost her able city statistic, Dr. Watt, who has been cut off rather suddenly by paralysis.

Mr. Wm. Jackson, M.P., has contradicted the report of his having been appointed Chairman of the New Birkenhead Dock Trust.

Henry Fleming, Esq., Barrister, having been appointed an Assistant Tithe Commissioner, for special purposes, was sworn into office on Friday.

Mr. Green, who made his 176th aerostatic ascent on Sunday last, descended with his three companions, after travelling for five hours, at Schriek, a village between Malines and Louvain.

A final dividend of 5d. in the pound has just been paid, through the medium of the Court of Bankruptcy, under the estate of Messrs. Hopkins and Drevitt, of Arundel, bankers, who failed in the month of October, 1841. This, with previous payments, makes a gross dividend distributed among the creditors of 15s. 11d. in the pound.

A Company has just been formed at Turin, to establish a railway line from Locarno to Ticino-Clegno and the Rhine Valley, as far as Rorschach. This line, in connection with the railway from Genoa to the Langenlake, will mark out Sardinia as a thoroughfare for all the goods of Italy, and, eventually, also for the Indian Mail.

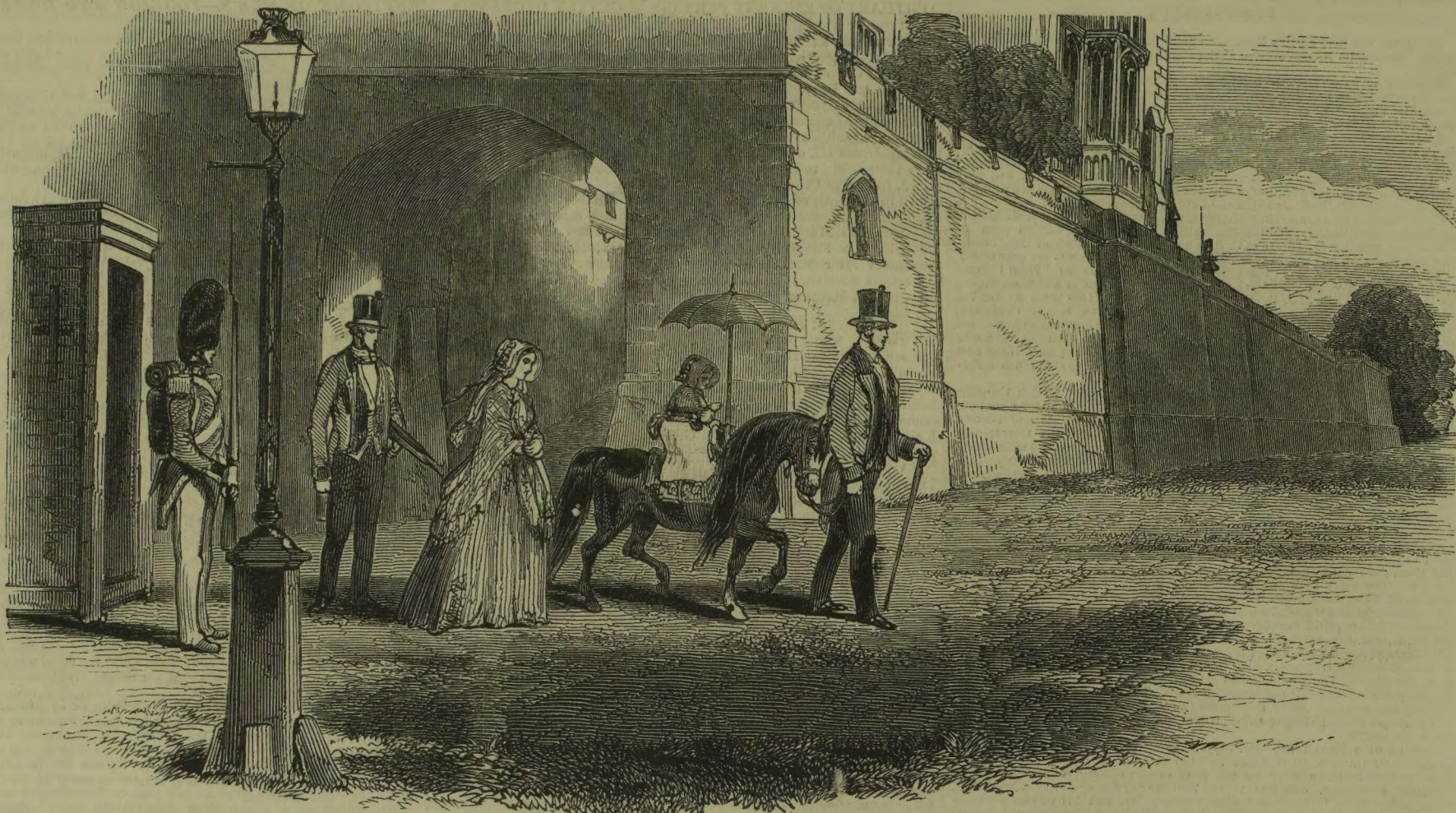
A further arrival of gold took place at the Bank on Wednesday to the extent of upwards of £100,000. The chief proportion came from Russia.

Letters from Liverpool of Wednesday's date contain news of continued improvement in commercial affairs in that city.

An opinion seems to prevail that there will be a short Session before Christmas, but nothing at present is known with any degree of certainty.

In the night of the 13th, M. G. F. Goeraussen, Cashier General of the Bank of Sweden, was found assassinated in a street in Stockholm. Death had been occasioned by stabs in the breast with a knife. A valuable diamond ring and a gold watch were found on him; but his pocket book, which is supposed to have contained articles of great value, had disappeared.

The works upon the South Wales Railway have been partially suspended, in consequence of the monetary pressure. It is said that about four hundred men have been discharged, but we understand that the contractors intend pushing on their contract at Bridgend.



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS HELENA.—SKETCHED AT WINDSOR.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, PRINCESS ROYAL, AND PRINCESS HELENA, IN THE PARK OF WINDSOR.

Two fresh home-pictures of the pleasant time
Of pretty Childhood—making Royal play
With youthful opportunity—and off
To brace the limb and catch the breezy gale,
And woo the sportive Autumn to be kind
To its bright beauty and its gamesome health!

There is a loveliness in every phase
Of Childhood's growing Life—an int'rest rife
With gushing innocence and tender joy—
A catching charm that flows and spreads itself
Over the spirit of the Looker on,
And woos him to Companionship and Love.
The Sight of Infancy is like the link
That binds us to the pure and *only* time
When we were sinless:—so in every land,
In every guise and rank—whether the blossom
Be lowliest violet or of Regal rose—
CHILDHOOD is impress'd as among the fairest
And holiest gleams of Life!

Here it has presence
Beyond the personal and spirited lure
Of its own beauty; here it woos the gaze
As symbol of a dear and national hope

And, as from th' Heaven of FUTURE shineth out
Stars in her book of England's destiny!

The grand old Castle crowning Windsor's Slopes,
And smiling, from its hale and hilly brow,
Over the broadlands of its boundless park,
Watches the gambols of our Royal Race,
And blends the lovely prospects of the hour
With proud Ancestral Memories of the Past!
The turreted old Palace, that hath gone
Through such a wilderness of Wild Romance,
May well be deemed imbued with power of thought,
And fancifully held to charm its heart
With some of the great dramas of the days
Of which it stood the theatre. It alone
Unmoved and motionless thro' all the lapse
Of Royalty that died beneath its dome!
But if along with Thought it could awake
The Strength of Contrast, and with Memoried Past
Match the bright Consciousness of present hope,
Know of the better time that blesses it;
Talk to its galleried Kings—and tell plain truth
Of sympathy and happiness that reign
To-day between the People and the Throne—
To try a parity of bliss inferred,
It might be glad to gaze upon its parks,
And see the young pets of the present hour,
Frisking their happiness along its lawns!
Nay, if Old Windsor's walls are senseless things—

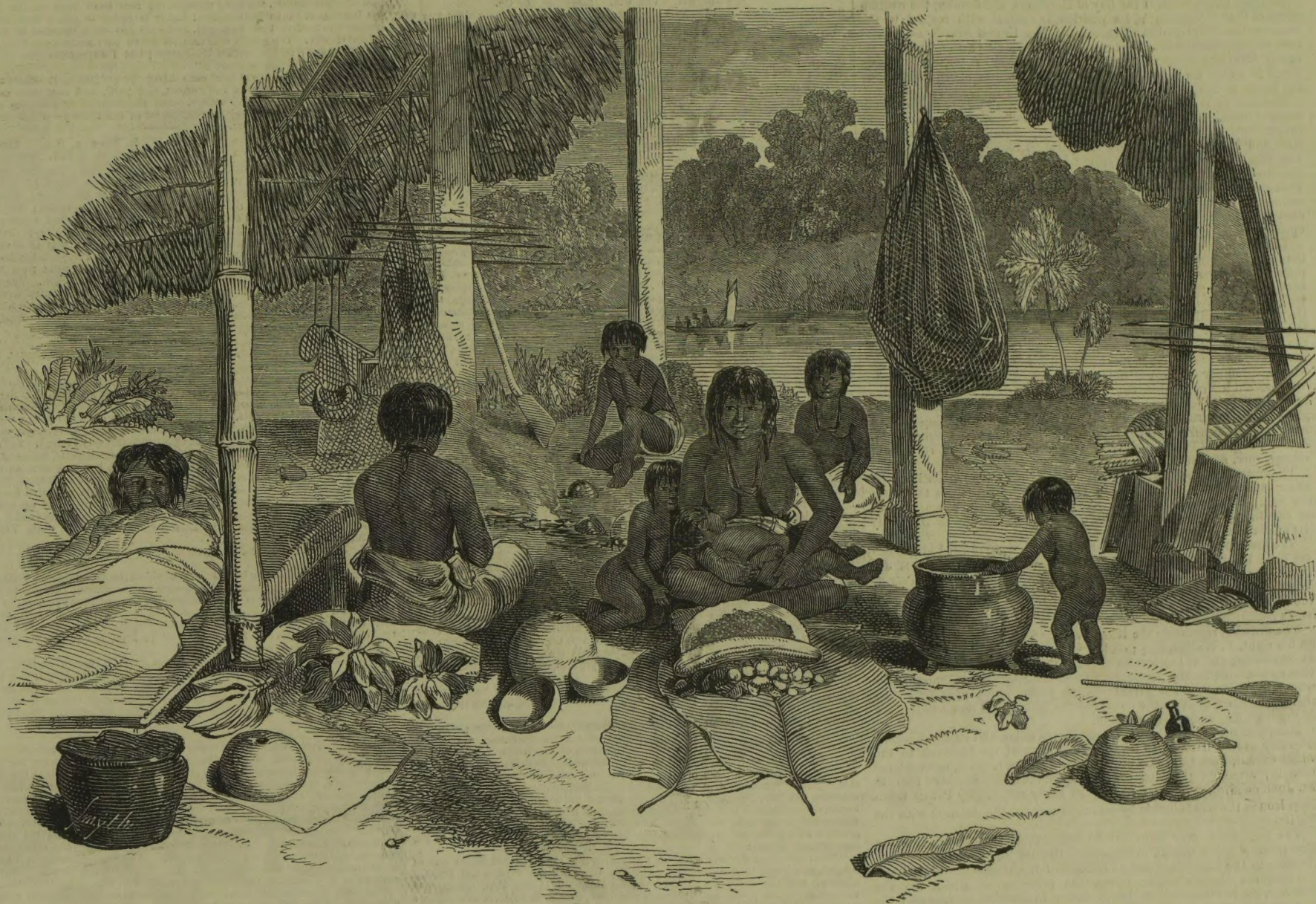
Have no enchantment in them—cannot boast
Of Herne the Hunter's brains—and know not halt
As much of History as they do of Storm;
Still they have have tenants full of earnest hope,
Anxious with wisdom, and with hearts alive
To every beat and throb of Nature's pulse!
Thence a dear Queen and Mother gazes down
In happy pride upon her little ones;
Blesses the beauty of her lovely girls,
And sees a young King in her buoyant boy!
Thence her proud Consort (her's and England's choice,)
And well confirming both their choice and love,
Partakes with *her* the sweet parental joy;
While the unconscious children ride away,
Not knowing how their blythe contented ways
Are blessing those who watch them!

Could a score
Of Britain's millions rush into that park,
Climb its old trees, and stand among the boughs,
There would be hats waved like a hurricane;
And the loud voices of their heart-halloos
Would make Old Windsor, and half England more,
Ring with their echoes of "God save the Queen,"
"Honour Prince Albert"—"Bless the Prince of Wales!"
And then the Princess Royal's name would blend
With that of her young sister's—till the voice
Of the Land's *Loyalty* should make the Soul
Of the Land's Royalty more happy still!



THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL, AT WINDSOR.

M O S Q U I T I A .



A FAMILY OF WOOLWA INDIANS ON THE BLUEFIELDS RIVER.

The spirit of enterprise inherent in the Anglo-Saxon race has extended the influence of Great Britain far beyond the bounds of her colonial empire, inasmuch that it reigns paramount in places hitherto scarcely known to the generality of her population. Among these, Mosquitia, or, as it is commonly called, the Mosquito Shore, affords more than ordinary interest, not less from its posi-



THE KING OF MOSQUITIA IN COUNCIL.

tion and natural productions, than its former possession by, and present attachment to, this country.

Situated to the south of the Bay of Honduras, and forming the western shore of that of Guatemala, its position is central with respect to the trade of the West Indies, Mexico, and the United States, as well as that of Southern America. It consists for the most part of Table Land, nearly 5000 feet above the level of the sea, backed by the mountainous range in which are the famous gold and silver mines of Costa Rica, on the south, and Honduras on the north.

The soil is remarkably fertile, producing two, and sometimes three crops of corn, and grapes annually; sugar, indigo, tobacco, cocoa, and cotton, may be cultivated to any extent; mahogany of the largest size, and logwood abound, and cochineal is found in great quantity. The climate is salubrious, excepting in the uncultivated lowlands on the coast. It has several navigable rivers and excellent harbours. Fish are taken in profusion both in the fresh and salt waters, and the abundance of turtle led Mr. Gunter to select it as the most suitable locality for his establishment for preserving the flesh of that desire of epicures.

To this much favoured country the aboriginal inhabitants retired after they had been driven from other parts by the Spaniards. Here they have maintained themselves in a rude independence under the rule of the head of the Mosquito tribe; but after the conquest of Jamaica by Cromwell, they, prompted by an ancient friendship, which had originated in the time of the Buccaneers, in the reign of Charles the Second, placed themselves under the protection of England, and acted as allies against the Spaniards. During the war of 1739, the trade of this country had become so important that it was determined to hold it under the immediate sovereignty of Great Britain; and a superintendent was appointed, who erected a fort, hoisted the national flag, and a settlement being formed on the Black River, a clergyman was sent out under the auspices of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Yet, notwithstanding the European population had risen to near 1400 in 1780—though not till after much debate—ceded to Spain in 1778, and, in consequence, abandoned.

The Spaniards, however, being offensive to the native population, were never able to obtain any footing in the country; and since that time the ruling Chief, with the title of King, has been under the protection of the British Government, and been crowned at Jamaica or Balize by its officials, in Church and State.

The present King, George Augustus Frederic, was crowned at the latter place by the Rev. Mr. Newport, Commissary to the Bishop of Jamaica, in the presence of Colonel Fancourt, Superintendent, and Patrick Walker, Esq., Agent and Consul-General for the British Government, at the Mosquito Shore, on the 7th May, 1845, being then about fifteen years old.

The drawing represents the King in Council, his pages behind him; on his right, P. Walker, Esq.; on his left, George Hodgson, Commandant at Bluefields; and at the bottom of the table sits Captain Watson, a gentleman educated in the naval service of the East India Company, but who last year crossed the Atlantic in his yacht, about forty tons burthen, and has settled in the country—the little vessel now bearing the Mosquitian flag under his command.

Mosquitia may contain above 40,000 square miles, and its coast is considerably over 400 miles in length; the claim of its Monarch to the whole extent, from Cape Cameroon to the Chiriqui Lagoon, is considered tenable; although the Spanish geographers place its southern limit at St. Juan de Nicaragua, on the river so lately selected by Prince Louis Napoleon as the most eligible by which to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific.

The population may be about 20,000. At Bluefields, where alone Europeans are now settled, there are 300 Creoles and Browns, and 400 Negroes to 120 Europeans and 16 citizens of the United States.

There are sixteen native tribes, the principal of which are the Sanchos, on the coast from Black River to Pearl Kay Lagoon; the Valientes about the Chiriqui Lagoon, though these have suffered most from the tyranny of the Spaniards; and the Woolwas, on the Bluefields River. They are an intelligent but indolent race, all their wants being supplied by the abundant and spontaneous produce of the earth, its woods and waters, as appears from the accompanying Sketch.

The present Resident, Mr. Walker, has used great exertions to promote the welfare of this country, and open it to British commerce; but, partly on account of the failure of former ill arranged and mendacious schemes of colonisation, as yet, without great success. The citizens of the United States are also, as usual, making every effort to monopolise it; but the settlement of Mr. Watson promises well for the future, as does that of a body of Prussian emigrants who arrived last season.

The people are anxious for instruction of every kind, and a schoolmaster has been sent from Jamaica; but, although land has been appropriated by the will of the late King for the establishment of the Church of England, and both on the main and the Island of Ruatan they are willing to contribute largely towards the maintenance of a clergyman; they are as yet wanting the offices and sacraments of our holy religion. This deficiency is supplied, in so far as is possible, by Mr. Walker, who, with his lady, deserves the highest commendation for his labours to improve the moral and social condition of the people, and render the young King fit for the station to which, by the providence of God, he has been called.

THE WINTER FASHIONS.

(Abridged from "Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

THE Winter Fashions have appeared in unusual variety and splendour. We never recollect so many novelties in every department of the toilette, as our Plates this month exhibit. Not only have we obtained patterns of all the most elegant Parisian costumes and of the dresses to be worn by the leaders of Ton among our own aristocracy, but we have also obtained a pattern of the winter dress of our beloved Queen. We will describe the Royal Promenade Dress; and then give our usual summary of the Fashions for the month. The Royal chapeau is of green satin, a close shape, the back ornamented with black lace draperies; a cluster of green velours epingle are disposed at the bottom of it, on each side. The dress is a robe redingote of pink gros d'hiver, a high corsage, and tight sleeves. The Royal paradesse is of pure coloured velvet, lined with white satin, and trimmed with broad bands of ermine; it is a three-quarter length, high and close at the neck, with a large pelerine of a very novel form, for which we refer to our print. We now proceed with the Modes of the month:—

CHAPEAUX AND CAPOTES, there is little alteration in the forms of; the brims are closer, and the crowns are round and low. Feathers are in favour for velvet chapeaux, with the addition of a black lace drapery or vollette. Satin, velours epingle, and velvet, are the favourite materials.

MANTELES, MANTELETS, and PARDESSES, we have so many elegant novelties in, that we hardly know which most to recommend. We have seen some very elegant mantles made in both black velvet and satin, and lined with ruby or emerald green satin; they are quilted all round; the corners of the fronts are rounded, and the mantle is short, and trimmed with broad lace or deep fringe. The pelerine, rounded and tight over the arms, is terminated by long narrow ends, knotted in the centre of the waist, and descending in the style of the floating ends of a broad ceinture. Velvet, satin, and cashmere, keep their ground for paradesse.

ROSES.—Silks, satins, and poplins, are the favourite materials; shot silks are also employed in some instances. The pelisse form is most in vogue. Many of those for the promenade are less trimmed than usual. Garnitures, in half-dress, are numerous, and we observe considerable novelty in those of passementerie. The franges Sevillennes are employed both for redingotes and robes.

The forms of dresses have altered very little. Peignoirs of cashmere are much in favour for negligé. Silks and cashmere are employed for half-dress, trimmed with passementerie or velvet. Shot silks seem likely to resume their vogue, particularly for dinner dress, also taffetas. Moire and satin are in request for evening robes. The corsages low, deeply pointed, and the majority flat; the garnitures generally lace flounces. Others are trimmed with blonde lace of the colour of the robe. Bouillonnes of coloured blonde are also employed.

COIFFURES.—Caps lose nothing of their vogue for dinner dress, and social parties. The most novel are of application de Bruxelles, trimmed with geraniums; others are of tulle, entirely bouillonée, without ribbons, flowers, or any ornament except floating barbes of tulle.

Passementerie will be much employed for evening coiffures, and dinners of ceremony. Among the most remarkable is the coiffure Isabelle, of silk net, trimmed with a chou and falling fringe; it is a mixture of a striking colour, with gold or silver.

COLORS.—The new colours are purple, orange, puce, shades of grey, crimson, fawn, groselle, violet, and different shades of green.

FURS.—Sable and ermine lose nothing of their vogue. Mink comes next to sable. Imitation sable will also be used. Kolinski is also in vogue, and grey squirrel for young ladies. The Victorines have given way to the Queen's or riding hoes; these are either cut to the shape of the neck, or made quite straight; both sides are of fur, and their length is about a yard and three quarters. They are worn with cuffs to correspond; muffs to match will appear later in the season. Very deep fur cardinals will also be very fashionable; they must be a yard deep at the least. The Witzchoura will be used as an evening wrap, but not to the exclusion of cloaks of a smaller size. Real or imitation ermine will always be adopted for the Witzchoura. Grey or fancy squirrel, Kolinski, and other furs for smaller cloaks.

LITERATURE.

THE DOCTOR. Vol. VII. Longman and Co.

Soon after the publication of this work was commenced, its main drift was described to be "to strengthen and revive the genuine old English feelings and tastes." This oracular opinion was given some dozen years since; and, unquestionably, there has been during this interval a very considerable reaction in a kindred direction with the above. It is not worth while to attempt to define what portion "The Doctor" has contributed to this change; but, the dropping-in of a volume, occasionally, must, to some extent, have cherished the "feelings and tastes."

We are not quite sure that the right understanding of the work has been co-extensive with its acceptance by the public. By some it has been regarded as immense trifling; and at this misconception the author hints, towards the middle of the present volume, when he says: "egregiously is he mistaken who supposes that this book consists of nothing more than

Fond Fancy's scum, and drops of scattered thought."

He then assures us that he has equally set before the reader *verba desiderii, rectitudinis, et veritatis*; and in the next page, he banteringly adds—"make up your mind to be Tremayed in this chapter."

By another set of readers the work has been reputed merely as an outpouring of lip-wisdom, a string of piquant quotation; the pure ore of the author's setting being evidently overlooked in such estimates of "the Doctor's" production. It is true that it is rich to excess in anecdotes of rare pleasantry and book-gossip, in quaint illustrations of and ready acquaintance with the rarities of our olden literature; yet, the aptitude, ingenuity, and learning evinced in the application of this wealth is manifest in every page of "the Doctor's" own writing. Of the long trails of beautiful thought, the refined disquisitions, and the snatches of exquisite wit and humour, with which Southey has illuminated the volumes of "the Doctor," as well as the rich stores which he has garnered from rare and eloquent books, into these pages, the reader need scarcely be reminded; and so, lest he be "Tremayed," we will proceed to show how far the present volume attains to the character of its predecessors.

The seventh, then, is the close of the work; and the editor, the worthy vicar of West Tarring, informs us that the present volume contains "all that it is thought advisable to publish of the Papers and Fragments for the Doctor, &c." From such discursive materials it will not be difficult to select a pleasant column. The first and second chapters are occupied by a disquisition upon Tongues. Towards the close of the latter, the author drily observes,

"It were better to be remembered as Bayle has remembered Petrus Carnilianus, because of the profound obscurity in which this pitiful poet was buried, than thus to be thought worthy of remembrance only for having produced a great deal that deserved to be forgotten. There is, or was, an officer of the Exchequer called Clericus Nihilorum, or Clerk of the Nihilis. If there were a High Court of Literature with such an officer on its establishment, it would be no sinecure office for him in these, or in any days, to register the names of those authors who have written to no purpose, and the titles of those books from which nothing is to be learnt."

"More harm is done in public life by the reticence of well-informed men, than by the locacity of schoolists; more by the timidity and caution of those who desire at heart the good of their country, than by the audacity of those who labour to overthrow its constitutions. It was said in the days of old, that 'a man full of words shall not prosper upon the earth.' *Mais nous avons changé tout cela.* Even in literature, a leafy style, if there be any fruit under the foliage, is preferable to a knotty one, however fine the grain. Whipt cream is a good thing; and better still when it covers and adorns that amiable combination of sweetmeats and ratafia cakes soaked in wine, to which Cowper likened his delightful poem, when he described the 'Task.'"

The two succeeding chapters are, in the staple, the inquiry of that good old divine, Adam Littleton—whether a man and himself were two, and his reply, that "every man is made up of three Egos."

The Equality of the Sexes, and the Importance of Woman, are the subjects of the two next chapters. The former question was much discussed some years since. The Doctor is a waverer; but, the mention of the first transgression enables him to quote "an Apology for Eve by one of her Daughters, yes, an Apology for her, and a Defence, showing that she acted meritoriously in eating the Apple." The Lady's new heresy is that the Serpent tempted the Woman by assuring her that if she ate the Apple, she should not surely die, but be as Gods; hence, she makes the motive great, virtuous, and irresistible; the novelty consisting not in excusing the mother of mankind, but in representing her transgression as a great and meritorious act. Here are a few of the curiosities of the succeeding chapter:—

"There are, indeed, certain Rabbis who affirm that Eve was not taken out of Adam's side; but that Adam had originally been created with a tail (herein agreeing with the well-known theory of Lord Monboddo); and that, among the various experiments and improvements which were made in his form and organisation before he was finished, the tail was removed as an inconvenient appendage, and of the excrescence or superfluous part which was then lopt off, the Woman was formed."

"There is another legend relating to a like but even less worthy formation of the first helpmate, and this is also ascribed to the Rabbis. According to this mythos, the rib which had been taken from Adam was for a moment laid down, and in that moment a monkey stole it, and ran off with it full speed. An Angel pursued, and though not in league with the Monkey he could have been no good Angel; for, overtaking him, he caught him by the Tail, brought it maliciously back instead of the Rib, and of that Tail, was Woman made. What became of the Rib, with which the Monkey got clear off, 'was never to mortal known.' However, the Doctor admitted that, on the whole, the received opinion was the more probable. And after making this admission, he related an anecdote of Lady Jekyll, who was fond of puzzling herself and others with such questions as had been common among a generation before her, in the days of the Athenian Oracle. She asked William Whiston of re-rymmed name and eccentric memory, one day, at her husband's table, to resolve a difficulty which occurred to her in the Mosaic account of the creation. 'Since it pleased God, Sir,' said she, 'to create the Woman out of the Man, why did he form her out of the rib rather than any other part?' Whiston scratched his head, and answered, 'Indeed, Madam, I do not know, unless it be that the rib is the most crooked part of the body.' 'There!' said her husband, 'you have it now: I hope you are satisfied!'

"The Hungarians, thinking it infamous for a nation to be governed by a woman—and yet perceiving the great advantage of preserving the succession, when the Crown fell to a female, they called her King Mary, instead of Queen. And Queen Elizabeth, rather than be accounted of the feminine gender, claimed it as her prerogative to be of all three. 'A prime officer with a White Staff coming into her presence,' she would him to bestow a place then vacant upon a person whom she named. 'May it please your Highness Madam,' said the Lord, 'the disposal of that place pertaineth to me by virtue of this White Staff.' 'True,' replied the Queen, 'yet I never gave you your office so absolutely, but that I still reserved myself of the *Quorum*.' 'Of the *Quorum*, Madam,' returned the Lord, presuming somewhat too far upon her favour. Whereat she snatched the staff in some anger out of his hand, and told him 'he should acknowledge her of the *Quorum Quorum Quorum*, before he had it again.'"

This banter upon Women leads to a fracas with the Gender Feminine; the following Ladies of the Stocking agreeing in the sentence of condemnation:—

"There is Mrs. Lapis Lazuli, and her daughter, Miss Ultramarine,—there is Mrs. Bluestone, the most caustic of female critics, and her friend, Miss Gentian,—Heaven protect me from the bitterness of her remarks,—there is Lady Turquoise, Lady Celestina Sky, the widow Bluebeard, Miss Mazarine, and that pretty creature, Serena Corulana,—it does me good to look on her, she is the blue-bell of the party. There is Miss Sapphire, Miss Priscilla Prussian, Mrs. Indigo, and the Widow Woad. And Heaven knows who beside."

We must, however, pass on, else we may fall under the anathema on small critics, "who never read anything so good; like town ducks, they dabble in the gutter, but never purify themselves in clear streams, nor take to the deep waters."

The metempsychosis in a descending scale as a scheme of punishment, is thus glanced at in the Doctor's pericranium:—

"He himself would have thought that no Judge ever pronounced a more just decision than the three Infernal Lord Chancellors of the dead would do, if they condemned his townsman the pettyfogger to skulk upon earth again as a polecat, creep into holes as an earwig, and be flattened again between the thumb nails of a London chambermaid, or exposed to the fatal lotion of Mr. Tiffin, bug-destroyer to his Majesty. It was fitting, he thought, that every keen sportsman, for once at least, should take the part of the inferior creature in those amusements of the field which he had followed so joyously, and that he should be winged in the shape of a partridge, run down in the form of a hare by the hounds, and Acteonized in a stag: that the winner of a Welsh main should be the cock of one, and die of the wounds received in the last fight; that the merciless postmaster should become a posthorse at his own inn; and that they who have devised, or practised, or knowingly permitted any wanton cruelty, for the sake of pampering their appetites, should, in the next stage of their existence, feel in their own person the effect of those devices which, in their human state, they had only tasted."

THE CHILDREN OF THE NEW FOREST. By CAPT. MARRYAT, R.N. Vol. 2. H. Hurst.

With this volume, Capt. Marryat has concluded his very attractive Story for young persons, the first portion of which we noticed some time since. The graphic vigour and freshness of the style is just calculated for youthful readers; the narrative is not over-loaded with descriptive gems; but the story is told with a *viva voce* character. Here is a specimen of a conversational digression, on the state of parties during the civil war:

"Excuse me, Mr. Hatherstone, but each day I find more to make me like you than I did the day before; at first I felt most inimical; now I only wonder how you can be leagued with the party you now are."

"Edward Armitage, I will now answer for myself and thousands more. You are too young a man to have known the cause of the insurrection, or, rather, opposition to the unfortunate King Charles. He attempted to make himself absolute, and to wrest the liberties from the people of England; that his warmest adherents will admit. When I joined the party which opposed him, I little thought that matters would have been carried so far as they have been; I always considered it lawful to take up arms in defence of our liberties, but at the same time I equally felt that the person of the King was sacred."

"I have heard so, Sir."

"Yes, and in truth; for never did any people strive more zealously to prevent the murder of the King—for murder it was—than my relative Ashley Cooper and myself. So much so, indeed, as to have incurred not only the suspicion, but the ill will of Cromwell, who, I fear, is now making rapid advances towards that absolute authority for which the King has suffered, and which he would now

vest in his own person. I considered that our cause was just; and had the power been left in the hands of those who would have exercised it with discretion and moderation, the King would even now have been on the throne, and the liberties of his subjects sacred; but it is easier to put a vast and powerful engine into motion than to stop it, and such has been the case in this unfortunate civil war. Thousands who took an active part against the King, will, when the opportunity is ripe, retrace their steps; but I expect that we have much to suffer before that time will come."

Although this passage is most convenient for quotation, it does not convey a correct idea of the scenes of hot pursuit, and peril, and desperate conflict,—the hair-breadth adventure and escape,—and the interesting glimpses of the character and manners of a very stirring period of our history—which this excellent tale will afford to the reader.

CLASSICAL TALES AND LEGENDS. By W. B. FLOWER, B.A. SIMPLE TALE FOR THE YOUNG. THE ADVENTURES OF A FLY. Burns.

These are three nice little books for young persons. The first contains some twenty short tales, chiefly from Ovid; with a few from Virgil, Livy, Thucydides, and others. We find among them Deucalion, or the Flood; Phaeton; and others of Scripture origin; besides allegories and simple fables; the object of the author being to show how great use may be made of classical writers in the inculcation of sound principles. There is a graceful charm in mythological narrative which is very winning, and, with certain judgment, may be advantageously employed for educational purposes. It is not so full of improbabilities as is generally supposed; for, it is often difficult to determine at what time the mythology of a nation may be said to cease, and its history to begin. There is, moreover, a dramatic vein in these Tales—a sort of story-telling attractiveness which will render them favourites. The two other books take for their leading aim the teaching of humanity to animals—a rule which children cannot learn too early, either as regards their immediate advantage or future well-being.

THE GUIDE TO HAPPINESS, CONTAINING THE RULES OF UNIVERSAL MORALITY. Gardiner.

This "Guide" may be described as a logical arrangement or table of the Moral Duties in the Five Cardinal Relations of Life; as deduced from Sir Graves C. Haughton's "Chain of Causes." In other words, by a definite exposition of the injunctions of certain Texts, it chalks out a system of moral polity, which, to unthinking persons, may appear crotchety, but deserves to be received with respect. It shows that Virtue is the practice of what is due—1, To God. 2, To Yourself. 3, To your Country. 4, To your Neighbour (parents, wife, husband, offspring, friends, &c.). 5, To the Brute. The arrangement is, moreover, as the author terms it, "an abbreviated form of thought," which gives an instant grasp of the whole subject. The "Guide" itself is a mere folio page, mounted upon a board, the reverse bearing the Explanation; it may thus be placed on the wall of a study, a chamber, or public place—"that all who run may read." We will, however, illustrate the logical character of the "Guide": thus, Virtue is the practice of what is due—

I. To God (as your Benefactor). Love—Gratitude—Fidelity—Devotion—SERVICE.

Thus, the last word in the line is the real object to be attained. "What we owe to God, as our great Benefactor, is SERVICE; now, without Devotion to His cause, this is unattainable; nor is Devotion possible without Fidelity; and, in a similar way, Fidelity to Him is impossible without Gratitude; and Gratitude for good done to ourselves, or others, by any benefactor, must have its root in Love. Now, the service we owe to God having its root in love, it can only be shown by upholding all the other moral duties."

As a popular adaption of "precept upon precept, line upon line," we regard this "Guide" as likely to lead to beneficial results. By placing it in a frequented situation, just as perpetual almanacks and date registers are hung up in counting-houses, the Rules here sought to be inculcated may induce healthy trains of thought without leading the mind into abstraction, or actually diverting it from the realities of life.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL TIMES. 2 vols. 4to. Carfrae.

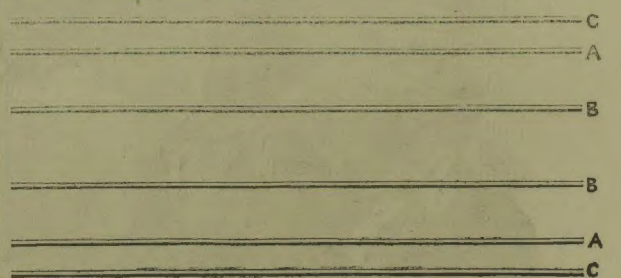
This valuable journal has reported from week to week, during the past year, the progress of Chemistry in its various novel applications to the arts, agriculture, and manufactures. In this great labour, the transactions of Continental Societies, and the researches of the most distinguished Chemists abroad, have been made available; whilst the advance of Chemical Science at home has been duly chronicled in these columns. The Journal likewise takes the aspect of "the folio of four pages;" for it has its "leaders" upon the position and prospects of Chemistry, from time to time, as well as upon questions of vital importance to the professors of the science. There is, likewise, a vast amount of information as to the progress of Pharmacy, properly so designated; besides reviews of new scientific publications, intelligence, &c.

The work is uniformly edited with discrimination and industry; the leading discoveries of the day, and the multifarious applications of new substances, are, of course, the leading features of the journal; and, as in these times of universal enlightenment, every one is more or less sensible of the value of such information as to the above, we cordially recommend the work to our readers. With such means and appliances as it has hitherto proved itself to possess, it is not too much to award to the *Pharmaceutical Times* foremost rank among our journals of useful science. The work is printed in quarto, and when collected into half yearly volumes, forms a treasurable library record.

OPENING OF THE CHELTENHAM AND GREAT WESTERN DOUBLE-GAUGE RAILWAY.

On Saturday last, the Great Western Railway Company brought into use its Broad-Gauge Line of Rails from Gloucester to Cheltenham, laid down on the Gloucester and Birmingham Railroad, which passes by Cheltenham, but which is on the Narrow Gauge. The seven miles, therefore, from Gloucester to Cheltenham, have now a Mixed or Double Gauge. The Narrow-Gauge Rails remain as before, and along them the usual trains pass between Gloucester and Birmingham; but, by the side of this pair of up rails, and also by the side of this pair of down rails, the Great Western Company have laid a third rail, which, with one rail of the adjacent pair of Narrow-Gauge Rails, forms a Broad-Gauge Line, the inner rail of the Narrow-Gauge Line thus serving also as the inner rail of the Broad-Gauge Line, and the outer line of the Narrow Gauge lying under almost the middle of the Broad-Gauge carriages as they pass along. The traveller from London to Cheltenham now proceeds to Gloucester by the Great Western, as heretofore; but, instead of going into the station there, and then coming out again in a somewhat similar direction at first, or at least in a line forming an acute angle with the line of entrance, the carriages for Gloucester are detached and sent in, and the Cheltenham carriages proceed by a short "avoidance line," to join the Gloucester and Birmingham a little way out of the station, striding half-across this Narrow-Gauge Line, by the method just described. On arriving within a few yards of the old Cheltenham Station, on this Gloucester and Birmingham Line, the Double-Gauge terminates, the Broad-Gauge Line curving off into the heart of the town of Cheltenham by a new way of about three-quarters of a mile, the Narrow-Gauge continuing its course to Birmingham.

We annex an explanatory diagram:—



A B and B A represent the Double Line of the Narrow Gauge; these rails being 4 feet 8 inches apart. C C are the additional Rails laid on the outside, which, with B B, constitute the Broad Gauge, these rails being 7 feet apart.

The Line, as at once a Broad and Narrow Gauge Line, was opened to the public on Saturday, and a special train took down a large party to Cheltenham, the frequenters of which town will now be spared the annoyance of a break of gauge and change of carriages at Gloucester.

THE NEW HELMET.—The new-pattern helmet recently approved of for Heavy Dragoons, of which we gave an Engraving in our last Number, and which we omitted by accident to state was invented by Messrs. Hawkes, Moseley, and Co., of Piccadilly (who have the orders for the immediate manufacture of them), is, although very handsome in its general appearance, chiefly remarkable for the scientific principle upon which it is constructed. Hitherto, what was pretty to the eye, and too often what was not so, has been capriciously adopted; but, in this case, the inventors appear to have succeeded in making a helmet that, when on the head, should be not only not unsightly, but be so perfectly balanced that no inconvenience is felt by the wearer when on a fiery charger; and in some cases, when it has been subjected to a severe trial, not one touch of the hand has been needed to keep it in position. The weight is considerably less than that of former helmets, which is no small advantage. The adoption of this helmet is, we believe, mainly due to the good taste of that highly-esteemed officer, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, now commanding the Dublin garrison, who, seeing the inconveniences of the helmets at present in use, has successfully used his influence in effecting this change. The Prince has likewise very recently effected an important change in the cap of the 17th Lancers, of which His Royal Highness is Colonel.

SURGICAL.—The administration of the vapour of ether, to mitigate or prevent suffering in surgical operations, is coming into general use, even in the country districts. This week a female suffering from cancer of the breast, at Chertsey, in Surrey, in the practice of Messrs. Smith and Eady, had the diseased part removed by the latter gentleman, under the influence of the vapour, exhibited by means of the improved apparatus of Dr. Snow, of University College, without the slightest manifestation of pain, which has hitherto been, in cases of this kind, most severe. She was not aware that the operation had been performed, and expressed her gratitude in the strongest terms. The case is going on admirably.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "H. B. R."—The first position is somewhat too easy. The second is wrong; for, upon White taking the Rook, discovering check on his first move, Black may interpose his Queen, and thus delay the mate. Be not discouraged, however: you can do better yet.
- "A. Z. B. Y."—There is a palpable flaw in your little Problem; since, the moment Black moves his King, he opens check with his Bishop upon the adverse King.
- "J. J. L."—Broad Oak—Simple, but pretty too. We shall find a corner for the best, by-and-by.
- "L. V. L."—We have not the paper at hand to refer to.
- "A. Lithographer."—Not quite up to our standard. Try again.
- "A. Regular Subscriber."—Next week.
- "W. W. W."—In the description of Enigma No. 218, the second Pawn at Black King's 2nd should be placed on Black Queen's 3rd. Try No. 219 once more.
- "O. S."—We cannot make out whether you mean 216 or 210, the MS. is so illegible. Send a diagram of the position.
- "Colonus."—Enigma No. 219 is quite correct, and needs no additional Pawn. If, after another trial, you fail in No. 212, we will give the solution.
- "E. V. T."—Your suggestion of a Companion to the "Chess-Player's Handbook," by the same author, has been anticipated.
- "Cochranus."—The most celebrated Chess-player in Russia is Mr. Alexander Petroff, the author of a work on the game, called "The Theory and Practice of Chess-play," which was published in the Russian language, at St. Petersburg, in 1834.
- "W. R."—Glasgow—Thanks for the suggested amendment.
- "Sopraccita."—The key move in Enigma 213 is, Kt takes P. Black cannot, then, by any mode of play, prevent mate on the next move. With respect to No. 214, you are quite mistaken, as a glance at the position should show you. No. 216 cannot be solved in less than the prescribed number of moves.
- "E. S. G. R."—When a Pawn reaches the 8th square, you can demand any piece for it you choose (except of course a second King), whether you have lost such piece or not.
- "S. H. W." is thanked. The diagrams shall be examined: at first sight, they appear incorrect, from there being more than two Kings on the board. Some distinction should surely be made between the initials denoting a Knight, and those standing for a King.
- "No Conjuror."—Next week.
- "W. H. C."—The required corrections shall be made.
- "Ambulator."—Phiz.—R. V.—Mr. Boden's Enigma 217 can be solved in three moves, as you suggest.
- "Nabob."—There is an old-established Chess Club at "the Cape," and a new one has lately been started in Calcutta.
- Solutions by "Harry Hotspur," "M. M.," "G. A. H.," "W. H. C.," "J. H.," "R. F.," "De Joe," "P. T.," "Philo-Chess," "Civis," "M. P.," "N. N.," "Argus," "Peon," and "Ambulator" are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 196.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P takes Kt (ch)	P takes P (best)	4. Kt to Q 6th (dis ch)	K takes Kt
2. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K to his 5th	5. Q to her sq (Mate)	
3. Kt takes Q P (ch)	K to Q 5th*		

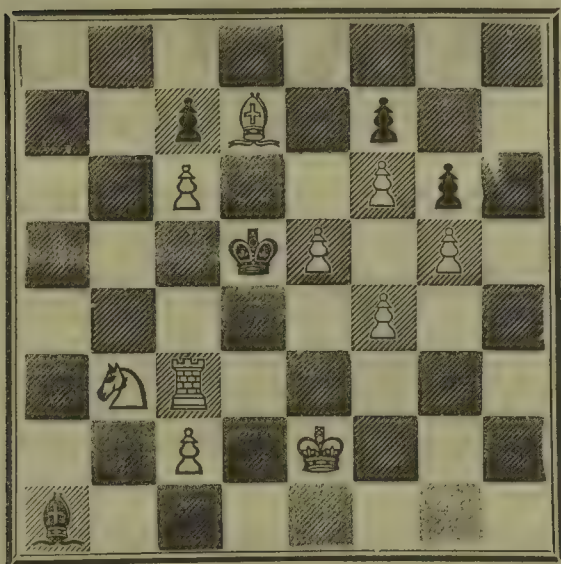
* 3. K to Q 4th.

PROBLEM, No. 197.

By C. R. L.—E.

White to mate in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Horwitz gives Queen's Rook to Mr. K—, Amateur; Member of London Chess Club.

(Remove White's Q R.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Amateur.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. Q B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	K B P one (a)	19. B to K 2d (c)	Kt to Kt sq
3. Kt takes P	Q to K 2d	20. Kt to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt 3d
4. Kt to Q B 4th	Q takes P (ch)	21. B to Q 8th (ch)	K to B 4th
5. Kt to K 3d	K B to Q B 4th	22. Q B P one	R to Q R 5th
6. Q Kt to B 3d	Q to Q B 3d	23. Q to P sq	Q Kt P two
7. K B to Kt 5th	Q to Q Kt 3d	24. Q R P one	Q Kt to R 3d
8. Castles	B takes Kt	25. Q Kt P two (ch)	Kt takes P
9. B P takes B	K Kt to R 3d	26. R P takes Kt (ch)	R takes P
10. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q B 4th	27. P takes R (ch)	K takes P
11. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Q sq (b)	28. R to Kt sq (ch)	K to R 5th
12. Kt takes K B P	Q takes Q	29. B to Q sq (ch)	K to R 6th
13. Kt takes Q	R to Kt sq	30. Kt to Q 6th	B to R 3d
14. K B to Q B 4th	R to K sq	31. Kt to K 4th	R takes B
15. Q P two	R B P one	32. Kt to B 3d	Kt P one
16. K P one	R takes K P	33. Rook	Mates
17. Kt takes P	R takes Q P		

- (a) This move, which leads to what is called "Damiano's Gambit," may be played advantageously where such large odds as a Rook are received.
- (b) By interposing either Kt or P, he would clearly have lost his Queen.
- (c) Well played to restrict the march of the Kt. (d) Better play than—21. B to K 3d

MR. BUCKLE GIVES THE KING'S KT TO MR. MEDLEY.

(Remove Black's K's Kt from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. K P two	K P two	21. Q to Q R 5th (ch)	Q Kt P one.
2. K Kt to B 3d	P takes P	22. Q to Q R 4th	K R to Kt 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	23. Q Kt P two	Q to Kt 3d
4. Castles	Q P one	24. Q to Q B 2d	Q R to Kt 3d
5. Q B P one	P to Q 6th	25. Q R to Q 2d	K R P one
6. K B P two	Q B to K 3d	26. K R to B 2d	K R P one
7. B takes B	P takes B	27. K R P one	K R to Kt 6th
8. Q to Q Kt 3d	Q to B sq	28. Q to her R 4th	K to Kt 2d
9. Kt to Q 2d	K P one	29. Q Kt P one (a)	P takes P
10. P takes P	Kt takes P	30. Q takes P	Q to K sq
11. Kt to Q B 4th	Kt takes Kt	31. Q to Q 5th (ch)	Q to Q B 3d
12. Q takes Kt	K Kt to B 3d	32. Q to K 6th	Q to Q B 2d
13. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2d	33. K R to B 7th	K B P takes P
14. Q R to K sq	K R P one	34. K R to K B 7th	Q R to Kt 3d
15. B takes Kt	Kt P takes B	35. Q R to K B 2d	K R to Kt 3d
16. Q to her Kt 5th	Q B P one	36. Q to K B 5th	Q P one (c)
(check)	Q B P one	37. Q B P one	R takes P (ch) (d)
17. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2d	38. K R to R sq (e)	K R to Kt 8th (ch)
18. Q to R sq	Q to K sq	39. K to R 2d	K P one (dis. ch)
19. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2d	40. Q to K B 4th	Q takes Q (ch)
20. Q R takes P	K R to Kt sq	41. K R takes Q	K B to Q 3d

And wins.

- (a) Black makes a truly gallant fight, but the odds are too much for him to give to such a player as Mr. Medley.
- (b) All this shows the master hand. (c) Well intended.
- (d) It was with this object he advanced the Q P last move.
- (e) Had he taken R with Q R, White would then have taken K R, threatening afterwards the check with his Bishop.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 220.

This position occurred in the course of a game between M. St. Amant, and Mr. Schulten, M. St. A. having the white men.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B sq	K at K R 3rd	Kt at K 3d	Kt at K 3d
R at K Kt 5th	Ps at K R sq	Ps at K R 4th, Q Kt	Kt at Q B 2d
R at Q 6th	R at K B sq	2d, and Q R 2d.	Ps at K Kt 5th, K B
			2d, Q B 3d, Q Kt
			2d, and Q R 2d

White having to play, gave Mate in four moves.

No. 221.—By Mr. S. BODEN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 3d	K at Q B 5th	Kt at K Kt 4th	Ps at K 6th, Q 7th,
Q at Q B 5th	R at Q 4th	Kt at Q Kt 4th	and Q B 5th
R at Q 4th	Kts at K 2d & Q		
	Kt 3d		

White to play and Mate in four moves.

No. 222.—By A. LICHTENSTEIN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 3d	K at his B sq	Ps at K B 4th, K 3d,	Kt at Q Kt 5th
Q at K R 4th	Q at K B 8th	Q Kt 2d and 3d,	Ps at K R 4th,
R at Q 2nd	B at K Kt 3d	and Q R 4th	K B 2d, K 5th,
Kt at K 7th	Kt at K R 2d		Q B 3d, and Q
			R 4th

White to play and draw the game.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

To-day brings to a conclusion the racing year of 1847—at least, the so considered legitimate turf season. It has been one which—like all human affairs and institutions—was not without its crosses—and, the mischances of the time taken into account, its fair share of good luck also. We shall, at no distant day, bestow upon it a Parthian hit—in form of a summary or retrospect; in the meanwhile contenting ourselves, in this brief allusion to its closing meeting, with a few observations on the most important event of the occasion. As the Cesarewitch handicap to the second October week is the Cambridgeshire of that ilk to the Houghton. The latter meeting, from the circumstance of its being the last and only opportunity for making use of the miscellaneous inmates of the stables, is distinguished for populous fields. We, therefore, predicted last week a very large start for its chief handicap—the result was the greatest ever known at Newmarket. The very general interest which attaches to the principal racing events of the season—in consequence of the very general taste for turf speculation in one shape or other—has led to the practice of anticipating their issues in sporting essays. Without offering any opinion upon that custom, we may venture to quote the two latest instances of its application.

The Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire Stakes this year were won by two of the extreme outsiders of the ring. The "talents" curled up their noses at Caw-rush, and looked upon the poor old Widow as if she herself were the defunct moiety of the one flesh. This pair of unmarketables won their respective races in such style as Children or Eclipse might not have disdained; and why not? If weight can bring horses together—as who says it cannot—is not a handicap the contrivance by which this effect is to be brought about? Among gamblers there has long prevailed a passion for some ideal system—which, being persevered in, should insure its disciples success; but the wildest fanatics of fortune never fancied that there existed a single cast of the dice which afforded the player a better chance of "throwing in" than half-a-dozen, or half-a-score. Now hazard and handicap races are, or ought to be, alike in this; both are essentially matters of chance-medley. But the "main" in the former being called and thrown, the odds are for or against the player; while in the latter, the acceptances being declared, their number tells for or against the fieldmen. Calculating on large starts for the two great autumnal handicaps, we said, "Back the fields." How sterling that counsel was, the facts have shown.

At the "regular" monthly meeting of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, to be held on Thursday next, the inquiry into the charges of smuggling said to be pending in the Court of Exchequer against a member of the Club will be resumed. It is stated that the Duc de Stacpole admits having removed a considerable quantity of brandy from his yacht to his cellars ashore, but pleads that it was done openly and in ignorance of its being an infringement of the Excise Laws. The Duc has written to the Secretary of the R.T.Y.C., requesting that his name may be erased from the list of members. The propriety of acceding to that desire will be taken into consideration; not, of course, in reference to the abstract matter of it, but to the manner in which the resignation shall be received.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

Match, 200, h ft. T.Y.C.—Mr. Payne's Woodcraft, 8st 7lb (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's f by Hetman Platoff, dam by Ardrossan, 8st 2lb.

Match, 200, h ft, last half of Ab.M.—Mr. Mostyn's Tamarind, 6st 7lb (Kitchner), beat Duke of Bedford's Tiliers, 8st 7lb (F. Butler).

Match, 100, h ft. T.Y.C.—Duke of Bedford's Eothen, 7st 7lb (Pettit), beat Mr. Grauwicke's Flitch, 8st 7lb (H. Bell).

Match, 100, h ft. T.Y.C.—Sir J. Hawley's Lovelace, 8st 7lb (J. Marson), Lord Strathmore's Passion Flower, 8st (Nat.). A dead heat.

The Criterion Stakes, of 30 sovs each.

Mr. Mostyn's Loadstone (6lbs extra)	..	..	(Nat)	1
Lord Exeter's Lighthouse	..	..	(W. Abdale)	2
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. Winner to be sold for £350. Five (Subs.)				
Mr. Merton's African, aged	..	..	(Robinson)	1
Mr. Rogers's Jolly Dick, 3 yrs	..	..	(Chapple)	2

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. The winner to be sold for £70. (3 Subs.)				
Mr. Wallace's Jest, by Touchstone, out of Firefly	..	..	(Nat)	1
Mr. Elliott's Glance, by Venison	..	..	(F. Bell)	2

The Selling Handicap of 15 sovs each. The winner to be sold for £200. (7 Subs.)

Mr. Payne's Spider, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb	..	..	(Mann)	1
Colonel Peel's Palma, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb	..	..	(Nat)	2
Count Bathyan's Master Stepney, 5 yrs, 8st 4lb	..	..	(Chapple)	3

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. The winner to be sold for £80. (6 Subs.)

Mr. Hyde's Will-o'-the-Wisp, 3 yrs	..	..	(Simpson)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Cherry, 4 yrs	..	..	(Nat)	2

Match, £100, first half of Ab.M., 7st 7lb each.

Lord Enfield's Garry Owen	..	..	(Nat)	1
Lord Strathmore's Secundus	..	..	(Crouch)	2

Handicap Plate of £100, for three yr-olds, &c. D.I.

Lord E. Russell's Fergus, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb	..	..	(J. Sharp)	1
Mr. C. Rayner's Albion, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb	..	..	(Dockeray)	2

The Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.

Mr. Leigh's The Widow, aged, 7st	..	..	(Pettit)	1
Colonel Bourville's War Eagle, 3 yrs, 8st 3lb	..	..	(Robinson)	2
Mr. Rolt's Collingwood, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb	..	..	(Rogers)	3

Fifty-pounds, for two-yr-olds. Winner to be sold for 300 sovs, &c.

Mr. Shelley's Tarella, 3 yrs	..	..	(S. Mann)	1
Sir J. Hawley's Vanity, 3 yrs	..	..	(J. Prince)	2

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; the winner to be sold for £150, &c. (8 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Winchester, 5 yrs	..	..	(Nat)	1
Mr. H. T. Worley's Headman, 4 yrs	..	..	(Sly)	2

Match—100, h ft.—Lord Glasgow's c by Don John, out of Impertinence, 7st 5lb (Nat), beat Duke of Bedford's Eothen, 8st 7lb (F. Butler). Betting—6 to 4 on Impertinence colt.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. (9 Subs.)

Mr. Greig's c by the Earl of Richmond out of Singleton's dam (Nat)	1
Mr. Osbaldeston's Buckstone	..
(F. Butler)	2

Match—100, h ft.—Duke of Bedford's Duplicity, 8st 7lb (Nat), and Colonel Anson's Contessa, 8st 10lb (F. Butler), ran a dead heat.

Plate of £50; the winner to be sold for £350, if demanded, &c.

Lord Chesterfield's c by Charles XII., out of Dean Swift's dam, 2 yrs	..	..	(J. Sharpe)	1
Mr. W. S. Stanley's St. Ann, 2 yrs	..	..	(Carter)	2

Handicap Plate of £50.

Sir G. Hawley's Millwood, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb	..	..	(J. Prince)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Lady Lurewell, 3 yrs, 7st	..	..	(J. Sharp)	2

THURSDAY.

Match, 300, h ft, last half of Ab.M.—Bridle beat Administrator.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.

Mr. J. Moore's Blaze	..	..	..	walked over
Match: Valeria beat Rough-and-Ready.				

Handicap of 15 sovs each, for 3-yr-olds, &c. T.Y.C.

Lord Stanley's Bowstring	..	..	..	1
Col. Peel's Vert-Vert	..	..	..	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. A.F.

Sagacity	..	..	..	1
St. Demetri	..	..	..	2

Sweepstakes for two-yr-olds; T. Y. C. Winner to be sold for £150.

Lady Francis	..	..	..	1
Lady Mary	..	..	..	2

Match, 100, T.Y.C.—Dromedary beat Cocoa Nut.

Handicap for two-yr-olds; D.M.

Mr. Scott's Jill colt	..	..	..	1
Major Rushbrooke's Practice	..	..	..	2

Two-Years-old Sweepstakes: last half of Ab.M.

Miss Margrave	..	..	..	1
Peeress filly	..	..	..	2

FRIDAY.

Match, 200, A.F.—Watch-dog beat Rough and Ready.

Match, 100, h ft. A.F.—Wanota beat Kimblesworth.

Handicap of 20 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Pottinger	..	..	..	1
Collingwood	..	..	..	2

The Nursery Stakes of 25 sovs each. D.M.

Lord Chesterfield's b f by Don John, dam by Colwick	..	..	..	1
Mr. J. Moore's Blaze	..	..	..	2

Seventeen ran.

Sweepstakes, first of Ab.M. Winner to be sold for £400, &c.

Bishop of Romford's cob	..	..	..	1
Gabbler	..	..	..	2

Sweepstakes for two-yr-olds. Winner to be sold for £50.

Lord Chesterfield's Game Lass colt	..	..	..	1
Mr. Wallace's Miss Margrave	..	..	..	2

FLYING SHEETS FROM OUR TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MUNICH, Oct. 15.*

Fine weather, the late Volksfest, and the return of the Court, have contributed to make this city much more gay of late than it has been for some time past. I confess I am often astonished that more English do not permanently reside here. Thousands of English families, to whom economy is an object, are to be found in other cities on the Continent, where living is dearer, and there are not so many objects to interest the mind; but here, where a man can live for £50 a-year, and enjoy life for £100—where there are works of art enough to occupy a lover of the arts for ever—where, during the greater part of the year, the finest music is to be had almost for nothing, and there is a perpetual scope for amusement—where a good lodging may be had for 12s. a-month, and a man can live at an hotel, breakfast, dine, sup, drink his bottle of wine, and sleep, for 6s. a-day, and have his stall at the Opera for 1s. 8d. a-night,—there are comparatively few of our economising countrymen, who rather frequent the more expensive cities and towns in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, or flock to those places where gambling is the chief business of life. I can perfectly well understand a man preferring to live in Paris; because there, if he can command sufficient money, he can also obtain a more continual enjoyment. It is true, that at Munich you must, in a great measure, seek your amusement; while in Paris, it is forced upon you at every turn: but it is also true that a man can enjoy all the amusements of Munich, and be in a condition to move in good society, upon an income of one-fourth or one-fifth of that which will procure him a similar position in Paris, or even in Brussels. However, every one to his taste.

Yesterday, and the day before, there has been going on a ceremony here, to which we have nothing similar in England. Wednesday, the 13th, was the anniversary of the death of the late King of Bavaria, the father of the present Sovereign, Maximilian I. It has been the custom to mark the day by a proceeding of a religious character, which strongly illustrates the loyalty of the Bavarian people

COUNTRY SCENES.—NOVEMBER.

(FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK" FOR 1848.)



headlong course, as if they had now no cause to linger—no flowers to mirror back—no green shady sprays to cover them, but were eager to reach their journey's end, and empty themselves into river or sea, to escape from the blinding rain that is ever coming down heavily. The gardens have a desolate and

dreary look; and, if a flower still lingers behind, it looks like a mourner bending over a grave, and envying the dead that lie below: it seems lost in the world without its companions, and you are glad when it is gone.

"November is the pioneer of Winter; he marches foremost, and gathers all

the decayed leaves into dark hollows and dreary places, where they lie to be blown and snowed upon, until the work of decay and death is completed. The song-birds that gladdened our woods and hills are now far away over the sea: the twitter of the swallows no longer falls upon the ear between the showers, as it did in Spring; nor is there even the murmuring of a bee, to vary the monotonous moaning of the wind, and the dull dead plashing of the rain. The cattle stand disconsolate beside the leafless hedges, looking wistfully towards the well-stored farm-yard, as if wondering why they are kept so long from the snug, warm, and well-filled stall. The woodman drags his way wearily towards the forest, trying in vain to whistle the cheerful tunes which seemed to shorten his journey in Spring, and glad when the short day has drawn to a close. There is a ragged and vagrant look about the clouds, and they seem to wander homeless about the sky, as if they had no resting place, but were driven hither and thither at the will of that harsh overseer, the wind. Such are the objects we pick out amid the gloomy shadows of November.

"Frequently during Autumn the heavy rains which descend flood the low countries beside rivers for miles around, sometimes breaking through the embankments before any one is prepared for such a disaster, and rushing into the fields where the cattle are still left to pick up what they can. A strange appearance does a country present thus laid suddenly under water. You see cottages and haystacks half buried; hedges, whose outlines you can only trace by the top-most twigs which rise above the surface; and far out to the foot of the opposite hills, what was but a few days ago a green open landscape, is now, with the exception of a few half-buried objects, one wide watery scene. Footpaths and gates are no longer visible; you can only tell where the broad brown level highway went winding along, by the marks of some particular trees that grew here and there beside it:—and where the hay and straw and broken boughs have drifted and lodged against the trees, or the uncovered tops of the higher hedges; there water



rats and water-shrews, and mice of all descriptions, and weazels and ferrets, friends and foes, all huddled together, may be found sheltering, and at peace, amid the terrors created by such a wide spreading deluge. Here the naturalist may meet with objects which he has hunted for in vain for years, for all that burrows underground, conceals itself amid the reed-covered banks, or hides under the thick entangling hedgerows, is now compelled to brave the unwelcome light of day, for everything excepting man possesses the power of swimming for a considerable time; he alone finds it difficult to 'keep his head above water.'

These, however, are but detached passages; and the description of the month, to be appreciated, must be viewed as a picture—as a whole.

We have left ourselves room to say but little of the Miscellaneous Department of the Almanack, which is unusually copious on its Astronomical information, carefully furnished by Mr. Glaisher, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The Lists of the New Parliament are very complete.

For the wrapper, Mr. Harvey has contributed a new design—a charming composition of classic taste and feeling.

THE TAPIR,

PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Tapir, or Neborebi, as it is called by the Guaranes, is a native of the marshy river banks in most of the warm countries of South America. It belongs to the Pachydermatous tribe of Quadrupeds; and has, according to Mr. Bennet, the nearest osteological relation to the rhinoceros; while its external resemblance to the hog will strike the spectator at once, as well as the indication, on the other hand, which its slightly proboscidean muzzle affords of some affinity to the elephant. As the full size attributed by Azara to the male of this species is a total length of six feet, the specimen from which our drawing was made must be regarded as a fine one; and a very valuable addition to the previous gifts with which her Majesty has so munificently enriched the Society's collection on former occasions, which we have had the gratification of recording.

Azara informs us that in Paraguay the Tapirs sleep by day in the thickest recesses of the forests, and emerge by night to feed on grass, pumpkins, and water-melons. They are, however, by no means scrupulous in the selection of their diet, and, with the exception of the hog, are the most omnivorous of the

group to which they belong. The hide is immensely tough and thick, and effectually protects the animal in its passage through the dense vegetation in which it dwells. The flesh is said by Azara to be "greatly commended by good judges," and is eagerly sought for by the natives, who pursue it with dogs and destroy it with poisoned arrows.

THE GREAT BUSTARDS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The last abodes of the Great Bustard in England were Salisbury Plain, the Yorkshire Wolds, and the open country about Newmarket. In all these localities it is now, however, extinct; its large size and wandering habits having rendered abortive all the efforts of the landowners for its protection. The acquisition of two specimens from which our illustration has been made will, therefore, be a matter of much interest to the numerous class of the community who cultivate the study of our native animals, as well as to the sportsman who deprecates the absence of so noble an object of his pursuit. They are birds of the present year, and were obtained from Central Germany, where they are still found in con-

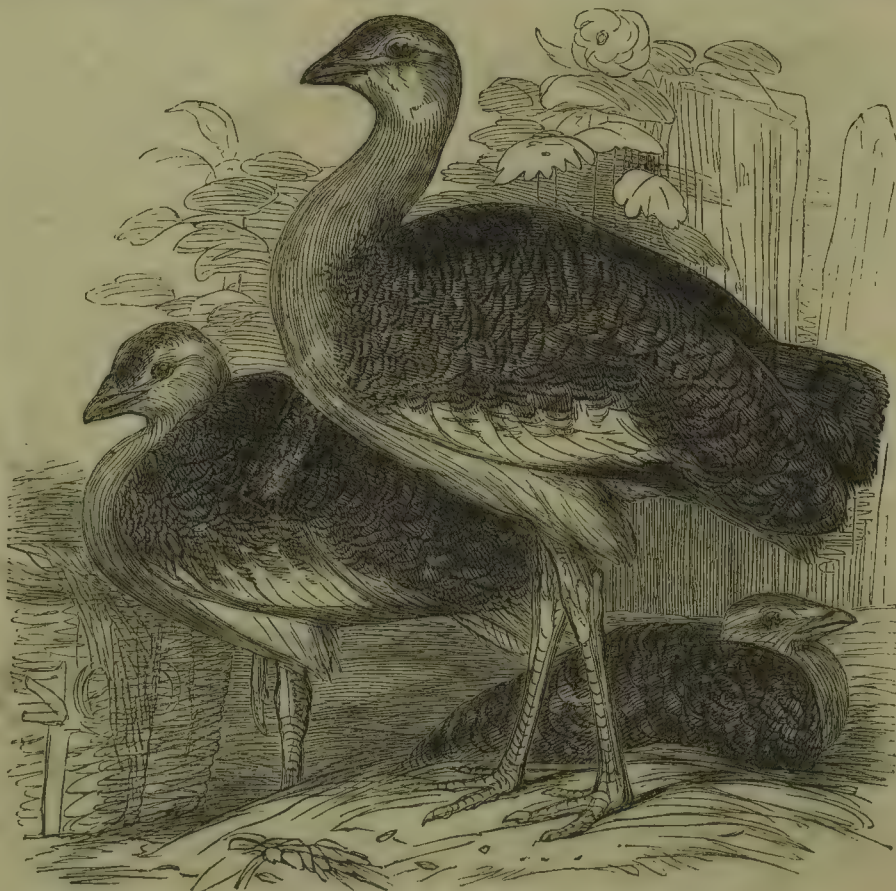
siderable numbers. The plains of Spain, Italy, and the Levant, are also reported to produce a certain number of this species, which, although rapidly decreasing, has a very extensive geographical distribution. In India, Australia, and Africa, the Great Bustard is represented by kindred forms—of which, however, none exceeds it in beauty of colour or majesty of carriage.

The males, when perfectly adult, are adorned with a fan-like tuft of long slender feathers, which grow downwards and backwards from the chin; they not unfrequently attain a total length of forty-five inches, although the females are nearly one-fourth less in all their dimensions. The anatomical structure presents some striking peculiarities, which will be found in detail, with many other interesting particulars, in Mr. Yarrell's excellent "History of British Birds."

The last recorded instance of a Bustard in England was in the Spring of 1844. A solitary female was killed near Bonython, in Cornwall, in a turnip-field, which it had frequented for some days previously; the country people devoutly believing it to be an eagle, in consequence of its great size and the noise with which it rose from its covert. We believe that this specimen is now in the fine collection of British Birds which has been formed in that county by E. H. Rodd, Esq., of Penzance.



TAPIR PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY



GREAT BUSTARDS IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

CONFIRMATION AT SUTTON COURTNEY.

On the afternoon of Monday last, Oct. 25, the Lord Bishop of Oxford held a Confirmation at the Church of Sutton Courtney, near Abingdon. About two hundred candidates were assembled, and the Church was crowded with attentive hearers. His Lordship was accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon Clerke. The village—which is a real old English scene with grassy banks sloping to the Thames, quaint old manor-houses with twisted chimney-shafts, dormer windows, and fine ancestral elms—was thronged with happy crowds, assembled from many a mile around. There was also a goodly array of the neighbouring gentry and Clergy. We particularly noticed Mrs. Bowles, of the Abbey House, Abingdon; John Bowles, Esq., of Milton Hill; Mrs. Clerke, of Milton; the Misses Ashurst, of Waterstock; Mrs. Gregson, of Sutton Courtney Abbey; Mrs. Barrett, of Milton House; the Revs. Dodson, Cox, Cary, Gregson, Robinson, Vincent, Carter, &c., &c.

We give a view of the Church, which is a noble pile, built and founded by William the Conqueror. The tower is still in its original state of massive strength. Unscathed by the lapse of eight centuries, it has seen the banners of Thomas, Earl of Courtney, pass by on their way to oppose Edward the Fourth, at Towton Field; it has seen the fiery Rupert and his brother Maurice, with Sir Henry Gage, pass over Culham-bridge on their way to the storming of Abingdon; it has seen the home-steads of Sutton Wick and Appleford lighted by the stern hands of Prince Charles's Dragons; and, on Monday last, its bells welcomed the Prelate of Oxford on his peaceful and holy mission of "laying on of hands."

The Bishop of Oxford was entertained at Sutton Courtney Abbey, the ancient abode of the Abbots of Abingdon, by the Rev. John Gregson, the Vicar of the parish. His Lordship inspected the schools, and spent the night in the Abbot's dormitory. We give a sketch of the West Front of the monastic pile. Some of the rooms, and several of the ancient windows, remain.



SUTTON COURTNEY CHURCH.

The Church presents a very interesting epitome of Anglican Church Architecture; the characteristics of which we find thus cleverly detailed in the appendix to the splendid folio "History of the Great Western Railway," lately published:

The tower is late Norman, and its lower story has flat low buttresses, with round-headed Norman windows; the next story is without buttresses, and has pointed Norman windows. Above it is a Norman corbel-table, that probably carried the original parapet; the upper story being a decorated addition. The nave has four arches on each side; on the north they are decorated, the arches drop, the piers octagonal; on the south, the three eastern arches are exactly as the four on the north, but the fourth or western arch is different and very curious. The pier is decided and good early English, with a bell-cap. The arch is pointed Norman, with crenelle and chevron moulding, bold and good; but, just above the pier is a single ball-flower of Decorated date. This arch must have been under-pinned, and the pier inserted, the ball-flower being a still later addition. The whole exhibits a well-marked style of the manner in which the ancient architects mixed the styles. The north and south aisles are Decorated, with good Perpendicular additions; in the latter, a chantry is still screened off. The chancel is Early Decorated: on the north side some altar-tombs have been thrust into a good Decorated sepulchre. The south porch is of brick, and late Perpendicular.



SUTTON COURTNEY ABBEY.

lar, with an upper chamber, in which is a small library. There is a good Perpendicular rood-loft and screen, unusually perfect. The Font is a cylinder, with a band of intersecting arches, probably late Norman.

THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—These Docks and the important works connected with them are now about to be completed at Government expense. On condition of the piece of made land on the north side of the entrance to the great float being recovered to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, they engage to pay £44,000 to complete the sea wall, and to advance £150,000 more for the purpose of finishing the great float and embankments. The Commissioners have accepted the conditions.

WESTERN JEWISH GIRLS' FREE SCHOOL.—The first public examination of the pupils of the Western Jewish Girls' Free School, took place on Monday, at Mr. Caldwell's Academy, No. 20, Dean-street, Soho, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Patron of the institution. The attendance was very numerous, and included the Reverend the Chief Rabbi, the Baroness de Rothschild, Lady Montefiore, Baron A. de Rothschild, Mr. J. M. Johnson, Mr. S. L. de Symonds, Mr. J. P. Salomons, &c. The examination continued for three hours, and included Scripture history; catechism, comprising the decalogue, the thirteen articles of the Jewish faith, the feasts, and fasts, &c.; Hebrew reading, and translation of prayers; English reading, grammar, arithmetic, writing, geography, history, and needlework. A preliminary prayer, in English, and an ode were also recited by the pupils. Prizes were distributed to the more deserving of the pupils by his Royal Highness. After which the Chief Rabbi addressed the assemblage at some length on the importance of promoting education among their poorer brethren.

OPENING OF A RAILWAY CHAPEL AT GATCOMBE.

We are happy to illustrate in our pages the opening of a Building for Divine worship for the attendance of the labourers now engaged in forming the South Wales Railway. We agree with a Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for this communication, that it is very desirable to awaken some sympathy in the public mind, in regard to men whose habits and occupations seem almost to have rendered them a distinct class of persons, and whose migratory lives, for several years, have hitherto excluded them from those benefits which we talk largely of sending abroad to the Heathen, while our own valuable railway labourers at home have met with but partial efforts for their enlightenment. The present is, we believe, the first step we have taken towards that object: and, considering that the South Wales Line will be 140 miles in extent, it would, indeed, be sowing the seeds of much future good, if, by any means, a well-regulated system of instruction could be carried throughout its length; and public opinion would, doubtless, go far to accomplish this.

The interesting ceremony of opening the Chapel took place on Sunday, the 17th instant—being the day appointed by her Majesty as a day of thanksgiving for the late abundant harvest. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester having granted a licence, the service was performed by the Rev. W. Malpass, Curate of Blakeney; and the address and sermon were founded on the 8th, 9th, and 10th verses of the 107th Psalm, illustrating not only the special duties of the day, but also bringing forward in a most feeling and judicious manner the purposes for which Divine Service had been established in that place, and amongst a class of men whose spiritual welfare and means of improvement have generally been so much neglected.

The order and decorum evinced by the "Navvies," together with the serious attention they paid to the impressive exhortation of the minister, shows that, where the effort is made to bring the Gospel of Peace among them, even their rough nature will respond to the endeavour; and it is greatly to be hoped and desired that the various attempts which have lately been made for the religious instruction of these hard-working men should meet with increased encouragement, not only from the Directors of the Railways and the Contractors, but also from the Clergy, and inhabitants of those localities through which lines of railway are in course of formation.

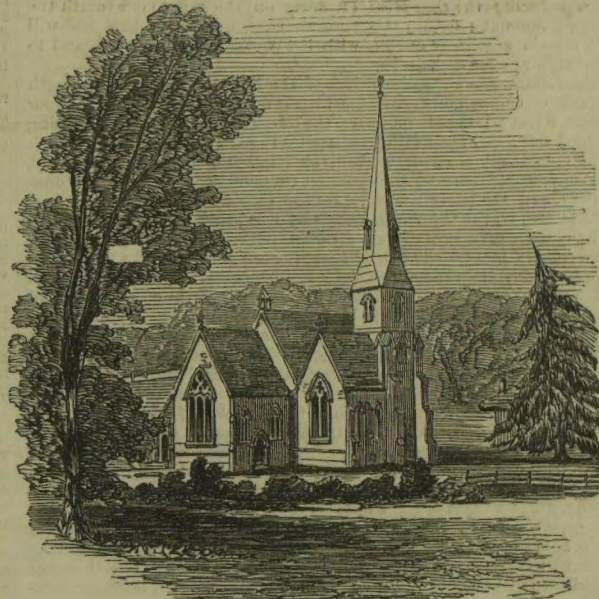
The Building fitted up and used as a Chapel is situated in a quiet bay of the Severn, and was formerly used as a warehouse; but, being purchased by the South Wales Railway Company, for the purpose of being pulled down to make room for the Railway, it has been cleaned and fitted up by Mr. Sharpe, the Contractor, to be set apart for Divine Worship until the progress of the works renders its demolition imperative. It is capable of containing about 200 persons; and on the day of opening was very well attended by the various officers of the Company, and many of the "Navvies," together with some persons from the adjoining villages. The works of the South Wales Railway are of no ordinary character in this district, and will, probably, occupy a longer time than usual in their completion; so that a great number of men will now be induced to attend a place of worship for several months, who, probably, would otherwise have spent the Sunday in idleness or intoxication.

The scenery here is of the finest description, and is well worth a visit from the tourist, if he can find time to diverge about one mile from the Gloucester and Chepstow turnpike-road, at the village of Blakeney.

FRETHERNE CHURCH.

On Thursday, the 21st inst., the village of Fretterne, in Gloucestershire, was the scene of a very interesting and impressive ceremony, such as is, happily, of more frequent occurrence now, than in past years. The Parish Church, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Severn, was, a year or two back, an unsightly specimen of that neglect and bad taste, which, during the last century, wrought silently, but too effectually, the destruction of so many relics of the piety and genius of our forefathers. The old pile was in so dilapidated a condition, and presented so unecclesiastical an appearance, that it was determined to pull it entirely down, and to erect on the same site the present beautiful little edifice. The expense of upwards of £3000 has been, for the most part, liberally defrayed by the Rector, the Rev. William Darell, and his friends; assisted by grants from the Incorporated Society, as well as from the Diocesan Church Building Society. The new Church was consecrated on the 21st, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester

and Bristol, assisted by eighty of his clergy, and in the presence of a crowded congregation, consisting of the gentry of the neighbourhood. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Bishop and a numerous party partook of the kind hospitalities at the Rectory, which extended to the poor of the parish, and the children of the school, who were regaled in the School-house (also newly erected by their esteemed incumbent) upon roast beef and plum-pudding, and other elements of good old English fare; after which, his Lordship and the greater part of the company returned to the Church, to inspect more minutely its interior decorations, which are, of the kind, perfect.



NEW CHURCH AT FRETHERNE.

The new Church is in the late decorated or transition style. The plan consists of a nave, 40 feet by 18 feet; a chancel, 20 feet by 14 feet, with a vestry on the south side, 8 feet by 9 feet; a north aisle adjoining the nave, 23 feet by 9 feet 6 inches; at the west end of which is a tower surmounted by a broach spire, 9 feet square internally. The north aisle is open to, and divided from, the nave, by stone piers and arches. The principal entrance into the Church is through the tower on the north, the bottom part of which forms a porch. A priest's



LILLIPUTIAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

door, or entrance into the chancel, is also on the north side, and opposite to it is the entrance into the vestry, which also has an outer entrance from the church-yard. The walls are 2 feet 6 inches thick, lined internally with white freestone ashlar, no plaster being used anywhere in the church, and they are faced with a brown sandstone externally, in places exceedingly hard, had from the quarries at Stinchcombe, near Dursley. The external dressing and moulded work, as well as the spire, bell turret, crosses, &c., being all of Bath stone, the contrast of colour between the Bath and brown sand stone, has a very good effect. The floors are laid with encaustic tiles in pattern. The font is of white freestone, from Painswick, carved and moulded, and raised upon a grey Forest stone step. The whole of the roof, the timbers of which are exposed to view, are of Memel timber, stained. The principals, which are wrought and moulded and filled with tracery, spring from stone corbels, having carved heads and other emblematic devices. The whole of the sittings, which are open, as well as the altar rails, stalls, reading desk, pulpit, font, cover, and table, &c., are of Risa carved oak, stained dark. The whole of the nave, transept, and other windows, are filled with stained glass. The east and west windows contain subjects illustrating the Life of our Blessed Lord. The whole of the painted glass has been executed by Mr. Rogers, of Worcester, and reflects great credit on his taste and talent. The organ is placed on the floor, under the west window, in the nave. Many of the interior fittings have been sent from and executed by parties of note both in London and elsewhere, viz.:—by Messrs. Potter, Terry, and Co., by the Patent Carving Company, and Messrs. Minton and Co. The contractors for the building were Messrs. Ashbee, of Kingscote, and Chelerton, of Queadgely; and the whole has been done under the inspection and direction of Mr. Francis Niblett, of Gloucester, architect.

LILLIPUTIAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.

We give on the preceding page, a sketch of the Lilliputian Locomotive Engine launched on the Eastern Counties Line, on Saturday last. Though small in size, it will not be small in its results, as tending to show that, for many important purposes, speed may be attained with small weight. This little engine, in short, is to the usual ponderous locomotive what the race-horse is to the dray-horse. The origin of it, we understand, was as follows:—Mr. Samuel, the Resident Engineer of the Line, having before his eyes the economising of the Shareholders' and Directors' pockets, had long viewed with uneasiness the sundry pounds per diem he was forced to expend in the use of large locomotives for the purpose of surveying the Line. By his orders, Messrs. Adams, of Fair Field Works, constructed for him a manumotive machine, with six feet driving wheels, with which a speed of twelve to fifteen miles per hour was attained. But this speed was insufficient; and, moreover, manual labour was found costly. Dissatisfied, but not disheartened, he began to think of the possibility of procuring a locomotive to travel some twenty miles per hour, and weigh only half a ton, so that on an emergency it might be lifted off the Line. Messrs. Adams undertook to construct it, and, under the directions of Mr. Samuel, the working drawings were prepared. Everything was made as light as possible, and wooden wheels were used, the axles being only six feet apart. On the first trial, it was found too small and short for steadiness. A new boiler was then put in, new iron wheels, and larger axles; and the result has astonished all who predicted—first, that, though pretty and workmanlike, it would not go—secondly, that it was so light it would fly off the rails. It has, however, neither sinned in omission nor in commission. It has become not a "great fact," but a little fact pregnant with great consequences, and not least to those of the daily and weekly press, reducing their express expenses on the rail to one fourth the existing amount; for, in this age, we cannot conceive that his will long remain a solitary engine, with the working expenses reduced to a few shillings per day.

The following are the dimensions of the Engine. The entire length of frame of engine and carriage, which is one, 12 feet 6 inches, on four wheels, 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, the leading and driving wheels being of equal size; and the width from centre to centre nine feet, the wheels being outside all. The frame is divided in the middle by a bulk-head, into two compartments, the foremost containing the engine and machinery, and the latter the seats for the passengers. The boiler is a vertical one, on the American principle, consisting of 34 tubes, an inch and a quarter each in diameter, its diameter being two feet, and height three feet six inches. The flue beneath is one foot from the rails, level with the floor, and the entire height of flue, boiler, and chimney, seven feet six inches. The machinery, the working parts of which are all composed of steel, is enclosed in boxes on the sides of the compartment, consisting of two inside cylinders, three inches in diameter, with a six inch stroke, crank axle, link motion, with the usual reversing gear. The water tank is in the cross seat, against the division board of the two compartments, and will hold a sufficient supply for a run of from eighteen to twenty miles. Coal is used, in consequence of its being so much easier of combustion than coke, in a furnace of such small dimensions. The passenger compartment is open, and resembles what is termed an inside Irish car, having a seat crosswise against the division board, and one on either side, which together will conveniently accommodate seven persons. The weight of the whole, which is suspended on spiral bearing springs, when in working order, exclusive of passengers, is about 22 cwt., and is able to travel at the rate of forty miles an hour, the boiler having borne with ease a pressure of 200 to the square inch; but it is not intended to drive her at this rate of speed or pressure on ordinary occasions.

In the trial trip, on Saturday, Mr. Samuel, with this little Engine, accomplished the journey from London to Cambridge (57½ miles) in 1½ hour; in more than one instance during which the speed attained was at the rate of 43 miles per hour.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

It is, we think, some three or four years since the experiment was first tried, at this theatre, of representing Shakespeare's comedy of "The Taming of the Shrew," in the style in which it was originally performed—that is to say, without any scenery, but with the localities merely indicated by a placard hung on some curtains, according to ancient custom. The idea was a good one, and from its novelty, attracted; and now the play has been revived with equal effect, being acted on Tuesday evening. The "induction" was given, the *Lord and Sly* being played by Mr. Rogers and Mr. Lambert; and the principal characters in the play itself were cast as follows:—*Petruchio*, Mr. Webster; *Grumio*, Mr. Keesley; and *Catherine*, Mrs. Niblett. Keesley's *Grumio* was delicious; possibly, with the exception of Mrs. Niblett, it was the best sustained part in the piece—admirably acted throughout, and never once failing at a point. Our play-going readers can readily conceive how glorious the lady was as *Catherine*; and we never remember to have seen her look so well as she has done this season. And Mr. Webster kept his position of a strong-minded lady-tamer, and cracked his whip, with a hearty determination that always made an effect upon the audience. Mr. Lambert, from the Adelphi, was a very fair representative of the tinker, but we missed the uncouth drunkenness that characterized poor Strickland's performance. The house was very well filled.

The new comedy, by Mr. Sullivan, whose "Beggar on Horseback" was so favourably received last year, is in rehearsal. Few modern pieces have held out so much promise as the one just named; and the production of another, by the same author, is looked forward to with some interest by the play-goers.

The LYCEUM has been crowded every night, the extreme beauty of the house having been really a topic of conversation. The pieces have been considerably improved by representation—"Playing closer," to use a theatrical term—and going generally better with the audience. Mr. Buckstone, it is said, will bring out the next novelty, in which Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam—a young lady who has gained golden opinions in the provinces, will appear for the first time, before a London audience.

"Macbeth" has proved a great success for SADLER'S WELLS; and too much praise cannot be given to the management for the very careful way in which it has been produced. Houses of greater pretensions might take some useful hints from the general *mise en scène*. The same remarks will hold good at the MARYLEBONE, with respect to "Hamlet," with which piece the "Gamester" and the "Jealous Wife," have alternated during the week.

"The Bottle" is still the favourite piece at the minor houses, the version at the CITT theatre being, according to common report, the best. Yesterday we saw a troop of men advertising the piece, gravely marching along the pavement, dressed to represent large bottles, their hats forming the cork. The effect was exceedingly ludicrous, and the *cortege*, altogether, afforded great sport to the boys, ever great amateurs of gratuitous pageants.

Our readers may have observed near the theatres, and elsewhere, the simultaneous opening of a number of shops for the sale of "Gaufrés"—that at the corner of Bow-street being the principal one, and always surrounded by a crowd of spectators. *Gaufrés* are light cakes, that have long been known at the French *fêtes*. They are made of batter, poured into an iron shape, something like an enormous bullet mould, flattened and squared. In this, they are cooked over a charcoal fire, and eaten with powdered lump sugar drenched over them. At times they are in such demand, that the cooks cannot keep pace with the customers. Although they look large, there is literally next to nothing in them, their walls being exceedingly thin. They have proved very lucrative to the ingenious speculator.

OPENING OF A NEW CORN EXCHANGE AT BIRMINGHAM.—The formal opening of a very handsome edifice for the purpose of a Corn Exchange was celebrated by a public dinner in that town on Tuesday, at which Mr. Councillor Lucy presided, supported by about 200 of the most considerable agriculturists and corn dealers of the district. The party was purely a social one, and the speeches did not consequently possess any general interest.

IRELAND.

SUICIDE OF PROFESSOR M'CULLAGH.

A most melancholy event occurred in Dublin University. While labouring, under temporary aberration, arising, it is believed, from too ardent a devotion to abstruse studies, this distinguished gentleman put a period to his own existence, by cutting his throat with a razor on the night of the 24th. So stern was the determination with which the fatal purpose was effected, that both the carotid and jugular were divided, three separate incisions having been made. An inquest was held upon the body on the following afternoon; and, by the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Butcher, an intimate friend of the deceased, it appeared that the latter had been in low spirits during the past week, and that he had been more depending on Saturday than on the preceding days. He had a constitutional tendency to melancholy. He was a delicate man, and worked very hard. He laboured under an impression that there were statements and charges in circulation against him.

Dr. Stokes, a physician and one of the oldest and most intimate friends of the deceased, deposed to the following facts:—I think I never had occasion to prescribe for him till last Monday. He generally enjoyed better health than most men who lead a sedentary life. He called upon me in company with a friend; the friend said to me that he was not very well, that his breath was heavy, and he was depressed. Did not prescribe for him then. Upon Tuesday morning I received a note from him. He said that he was not well, though not in pain, but was afraid that something in his manner had excited the suspicion of his friends, and that persons might suppose he was ill. He did not say mental illness, but he wished it to be inferred. I told him that he was labouring under dyspepsia, derangement of stomach. He was melancholy. He said he had been working hard at a difficult mathematical problem. On Monday I gave him a blue pill and rhubarb draught. He mentioned to me that he had been drinking green tea, which evidently had deranged his stomach very much. He was a man of strictly temperate habits. I saw him three times on Wednesday and Thursday. I told him to give up his mathematical studies and go out. He arranged to go to a friend in the country. He was wonderfully better on Thursday, and still better on Friday, when he promised to come and dine with me. What he chiefly complained of was, lest, during his illness, persons might have conceived that his mind was not all right. "Even you," said he, "are looking at me." "Why," said I, "one cannot look cheerful to see you ill." He spent Saturday evening with me at my own house. He was perfectly well to all appearance. He showed no aberration of mind more than as to natural despondency. He asked me would I go to the College Chapel on Sunday. Said yes. Then you had better come and breakfast with me, and we will go together. I did so. The only thing remarkable was that when I came he had breakfasted. He had breakfast prepared for me. His habit, he said, was to breakfast upon getting up. There was nothing about him then to draw the attention of any person who had known that he was ill. He acknowledged that he had been ill—that he had been in a dreamy state, but he felt the illness was passing or had passed away. As far as I could ascertain about his depression, it was that his manner had excited suspicion that he was not right in his mind, and that this would go out and damage his character and prospects. I assured him that his illness arose from physical causes, and that his depression was merely the result of those causes. He said that medical men might think as I did, but that others would interpret it into mental illness. There was nothing extraordinary in his state. The only thing unusual in his case was that he had improved so much, and then relapsed. I think his former hallucination returned stronger than it had been. Upon the Thursday he said to me that my servant thinks me very ill, and that she watches me. Upon one occasion he went to the door and shut it, and said that she was listening. I believe him to have been a very religious man. On Sunday morning I found him reading Butler's Sermons, which he said it was his habit to read. He asked me if I had ever read them. I said I had not; and he said, tapping me on the shoulder—"My dear friend, I could not recommend you a better book." He often seemed labouring under despondency, but I never saw him in such health and spirits as he was in since the College election. I heard that two years ago he had an ulcer on his leg. I do not think that the stoppage of that ulcer affected his mind, because he was in excellent health. He stated in his conversation that his object was to bring a still stronger bearing before natural and revealed religion.

Dr. Leeson deposed to the appearance of the body after death; and the Jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that Professor James M'Cullagh died of wounds inflicted upon himself while labouring under temporary insanity."

Mr. M'Cullagh was a candidate for the representation of the University at the last election. His reputation as a scholar and man of letters was European.

TENANT-RIGHT MEETING.

The grand demonstration which was announced to take place on the subject of tenant right, came off on Sunday, at Kilmacthomas, a village about 15 miles from Waterford. It was attended by from 4000 to 5000 of the farmer and labouring classes, and a few landholders, but the number of the latter class present was very limited. There was a large force of military of the 4th Dragoon Guards and the 34th Light Infantry, together with a strong body of mounted and foot police present, to preserve order. Amongst those on the platform were—Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., who came from Dublin by special invitation, to take part in the proceedings; Alderman Meagher, M.P.; Mr. N. M. Power, M.P.; Mr. L. Keatinge, M.P.; Sir H. W. Barron, Bart.; the Very Rev. Dean Burke; Mr. J. Power, of Gurtown; the Mayor of Waterford, and about forty Roman Catholic clergymen.

The chair was taken by Mr. N. Power, one of the members for the county. Sir H. W. Barron proposed the first resolution, and Messrs. Keatinge, M.P.; Alderman Meagher, M.P.; Mr. John O'Connell, M.P.; the Mayor of Waterford, &c., proposed, and tenant-farmers seconded, the remainder of the resolutions, in speeches to the same effect, strongly urging upon the Legislature the imperative necessity of passing a law the moment Parliament assembled, to establish tenant-right throughout the country, and urging at the same time the old remedy of Repeal as the only sure cure for the ills under which Ireland labours.

The resolutions set forth that the present relations between landlord and tenant were marked by contention, insecurity, injustice, outrage, and the spilling of blood. That these distractions were the consequence of the disastrous competition for land which had been rendered inevitable among the people by their deprivation of other resources for maintenance, since the ruin of Irish manufactures and trade under the blighting act of Union, and that the effects of that com. etition had been aggravated by the inattention of the Legislature to the interests of the tenant class. That it was just and imperative that the landlord's rights of property should be respected, but equally just and imperative that the tenant's rights should be equally respected and protected. That the neglect and violation of the just rights of the tenants checked industry and depressed agriculture, and thereby impeded and diminished the accumulation of national wealth. That the custom of tenant-right had given security and prosperity to every district of the north of Ireland in which it prevails; that it fully secured the landlord in his rent, whilst it encouraged the tenant, by the security which it gave him, to lay out his capital, and give his best labour to the improvement of his holding. That without pledging this meeting to the strict adoption of tenant-right as it existed in the north, the meeting found that the main feature of this custom was that the occupier could not, whether a tenant from year to year or on lease, be ejected from his holding without being allowed to sell the occupancy or possession (including his interest in any improvements made by him) to the highest bidder, due notice being first given to the landlord, that he might compete for the purchase, and the latter being also secured in the payment of all rent due to him on the proceeds of the sale.

A petition to Parliament embodying the substance of the resolutions, and strongly urging the establishment of such tenant-right as would secure the interests of both landlord and tenant, was then adopted; and an Address having been presented to Mr. J. O'Connell, as the "leader of the Irish people," accompanied by a subscription of £60 to the funds of the Repeal Association from Carlow, the meeting dispersed, giving three cheers for Tenant-right, Repeal, and Old Ireland.

A rescript dated 9th October, has been received in Dublin, from the Pope, containing an unqualified condemnation of the new Provincial Colleges, or "Godless Colleges," as they have been termed, about to be established in Ireland, under the act passed by Sir Robert Peel's Government. The rescript was addressed to Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, but copies were transmitted to all the Archbishops. We have not space to print the document entire, but in substance it is as follows:—After fully exonerating from any but the purest and best motives those prelates who were favourable to the institution of these Colleges, the rescript recites the fears of the Sacred Congregation that they would be productive of grave danger to the Catholic faith, and its judgment that such an institution is detrimental to religion. The Irish Hierarchy are then admonished to take no part in carrying the plan into execution, and are commanded to retract whatever they may have done to the contrary. It is then recommended that the Catholic Colleges already existing be improved by the addition of more Chairs, especially in Philosophy, and the extension of their means of accommodating students, and also that efforts be made to establish in Ireland a Catholic Academy on the model of that founded at Louvain by the prelates of Belgium.

THE DEPUTATION OF THE HIERARCHY.—On Monday, a deputation of Prelates waited on the Lord Lieutenant, at the Viceregal Lodge, to present the memorial upon the state of the country agreed to by the Prelates in synod a few days since. The deputation was composed of the Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, Primate, Armagh; the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin; the Most Rev. Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam; and the Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Bishop of Killaloe. The memorial, after adverting to the famine in the remote districts, where there were not available resources to avert a destruction of life, and to the causes of the distress in the unjust penal enactments of other days &c., declared the Poor-law to be a resource totally inadequate to the magnitude of the evil, and implored the influence of the Lord Lieutenant with the Government, to procure measures of relief more commensurate with the calamity. The desire to obtain gratuitous relief for the able bodied was disclaimed; and while the nature of the proper measures to be adopted was left to the wisdom of Government, the memorialists concluded by directing attention to an equitable arrangement of the relations between landlord and tenant, to the cultivation of wastelands, and to the encouragement of fisheries, as subjects well deserving the attention of the Ministry. The Lord-Lieutenant, after assuring the memorialists of his perfect sympathy, and his commiseration of the distress, acknowledged the unrighteous legislation of former times, and the possibility of the Poor-law falling short of the emergency; but promised that it should be carried out effectually. He dwelt energetically upon the absolute necessity of active, united exertion among all classes in Ireland, and of replacing party feelings and strife by Christian charity; and concluded by expressing the gratification it gave him to confer with the Catholic hierarchy, and the deference with which he should at all times receive their suggestions and counsels.

The Synod of the Catholic Prelates adjourned on the 26th until the middle of November. They passed two sets of resolutions, dated respectively on the 23rd and 26th inst. By the first, the Pope is thanked for his rescript against the Colleges. The second set, after acknowledging the courtesy with which the Lord-Lieutenant had received the deputation, and the enlightened maxims contained in his answer to the memorial, proposes, in order to strengthen "his anxious efforts" to secure efficient measures of relief, should his Excellency prove unable to carry his humane wishes into effect, that some members of the prelatial body of the clergy from the various districts of Ireland, and supported by some of the most efficient Irish members, be deputed to wait, if necessary, on her Majesty, about the middle of next month, "to lay at the foot of the throne, the starving and awful condition" of the Irish people.

CONCILIATION HALL.—The ordinary meeting of the "Old Ireland" Repealers took place on Monday, and Mr. O'Connell and others having made speeches of the usual kind, the week's rent was announced to be £93, and an adjournment to Thursday next, when a special meeting will be held to pass resolutions of thanks to the Pope.

POOR-LAW.—The Athlone Board of Guardians rejected, by a majority of nine a motion for a new rate upon the Union. Already four Boards of Guardians have been abolished, and paid officers appointed to discharge the duties. The Unions in which those officers now administer the Poor-law are Castlebar and Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo; Lowtherston, county of Fermanagh; and Bantry, county of Cork. It is probable that the Commissioners will also dismiss the Board of Guardians in Athlone Union.—Thirty-two additional inspectors have been appointed, in addition to those already gazetted. They were chiefly selected from amongst Government inspecting officers, under the relief system. This looks like a determination on the part of the Commissioners to enforce the Poor-law with vigour and strictness.

DISMISSAL OF ANOTHER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The Commissioners have dismissed the Board of Guardians of the Union of Scariff, county of Limerick, in consequence of their refusal to carry out the Poor-law; and they have appointed two respectable merchants of Limerick—Mr. John Joseph Fisher, a Quaker, and Mr. Christie, to discharge the duties.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—On the whole a fair average quantity of English wheat has been received up to our market since Monday, and the show of samples of that grain to-day was moderate. The attendance of buyers being on the increase the demand for all kinds of wheat, of home produce, was very firm, and Monday's currencies were fully supported in every instance. There was a slight improvement in the sale for foreign wheat, but we can notice no actual advance in the quotations. Superfine malting barley was quite as dear, but getting scarce and distilling sorts were the least lower. For all kinds of malt we have to report a very dull inquiry, at barely stationary prices. The best qualities of oats, of English and foreign—were quite as dear, but the inferior kinds were much neglected. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour commanded very little attention.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4390; barley, 4640; malt, 2540; oats, 3780. Irish: Wheat, 100; malt, 100; oats, 1700. Foreign: Wheat, 28,650; barley, 3100; malt, 100; oats, 320. Flour, 2050 sacks, 3240 barrels. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s to 51s; ditto white, 53s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 46s; ditto white, 47s to 54s; rye, 32s to 35s; grinding barley, 25s to 30s; distilling, 25s to 30s; malting ditto, 31s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 60s; brown do., 55s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 62s to 64s; 22s to 24s; potatoes, ditto, 27s to 28s; Troughal and Cork, black, 19s to 22s; ditto white, 23s to 27s; tick beans, new, 40s to 42s; ditto old, 41s to 46s; grey peas, 44s to 47s; mangle, 45s to 47s; white, 45s to 48s; boliers, 49s to 53s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 36s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 40s per 280lbs. Foreign.—Danzig wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; rye, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 26s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A fair demand exists for canary seed, at higher rates. In all other kinds of seeds only a limited amount of business has been doing, at late rates. Linseed cakes are quite as dear, with a fair demand.

Livestock.—English, showing, 60s to 63s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Oporto, 47s to 50s. Hampshire, 88s to 90s per quarter. Cornish, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 9s; white ditto, 7s to 8s 6d. Tares, 7s 3d to 7s 9d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) £30 to £32 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 0s to £10 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s to £6 10s per ton. Canary, 7s 4s to 80s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt. The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 2d; barley, 33s 7d; oats, 23s 4d; rye, 38s 0d; beans, 47s 1d; peas, 47s 9d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 53s 10d; barley, 32s 4d; oats, 22s 10d; rye, 34s 5d; beans, 44s 1d; peas, 44s 6d.

Tea.—We have no alteration to notice in this market. All kinds of tea—the supply of which on offer is large—move off slowly, at barely stationary prices.

Sugar.—There is a better feeling in the demand for raw qualities, at a trifle more money. Refined goods are dull, at 5½d to 5½s; and standard ditto 5½d to 5½s per cwt.

Coffee.—For home consumption, more business is doing in coffee, at full prices. The export demand is heavy.

Rice.—Importers are ready sellers at from 12s to 14s per cwt for middling white Bengal.

Provisions.—As most of the buyers are now well in stock, the demand for all kinds of Irish butter, this week, has ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of quite 2s per cwt. Carlow and Clonmel may be quoted at 90s to 95s; Cork, 88s to 90s; Limerick and Waterford, 87s to 89s; and Galway and Tralee, 86s to 87s per cwt. For cash, the above parcels may be purchased at from 4s to 6s per cwt below our currencies. Dutch butter is dull, and 4s per cwt lower. The best marks have sold at 98s to 106s; and inferior and surplus, 78s to 88s per cwt. Home make is heavy, and somewhat lower. Best Dorset 100s to 106s; middling ditto, 94s to 98s; fine Devon, 95s to 100s per cwt; and fresh, 10s to 13s per dozen lbs. In cheese, next to nothing is doing. Double Gloucester, 60s to 65s; single ditto, 48s to 52s; Cheshire, 56s to 70s; and Derby, 62s to 68s per cwt. Although the supplies of new Irish butter are not moderate, the currencies have receded 4s to 5s per cwt. Sizeable singed Waterford, landed, 68s to 70s; rye, 66s to 70s; and Limerick, 64s to 70s per cwt. Old parcels are nominal. Irish hams rule from 50s to 70s per cwt. Other kinds of provisions support late rates.

Oils.—Generally speaking, the oil market is heavy, and, to effect sales, lower rates must be submitted to.

Tallow.—Very few buyers of tallow are coming forward, and prices have a downward tendency. P.Y.C. on the spot is 44s 3d to 43s 9d; and for delivery all the year, 43s 6d to 44s per cwt. Town tallow, 46s to 47s, net cash.

Potatoes.—Fair average supplies of potatoes are on offer in the various markets. The demand is by no means active, and from 4½d to 4½s 10s per ton. Hops (Friday).—The best qualities of new hops are in moderate request; but the middling and inferior kinds are still much neglected, and 50s have been concluded on earlier terms. The prices now realised are entailing very great losses to the growers; but when they will improve it is impossible to say—the pressure for money rendering speculation wholly out of the question. There is still an extensive supply of yearlings and old hops on offer, at very low prices; but we hear of no transacting in the market. The remainder of the duty for Sussex and Kent is expected to be announced in a few days. That for the kingdom is estimated at £200,000. New hops: Sussex pockets, £2 16s to £3 7s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £3 0s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 3s to £5 5s.

Coals (Friday).—Haswell, 20s 9d; Morrison, 18s 9d; Shotton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 6d; Casson, 20s 3d; South Durham, 18s; and Seaburn's Hartley, 19s per ton. Hides (Friday).—The supply of hides on sale here to-day being considerably on the increase, and of somewhat improved quality, and the weather unfavourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at a decline in the quotations paid on Monday last of from 2d to 1d, in some instances, 4d per 8lb, and at which a clearance was not effected. There were in the market 10 oxen from Spain; 542 beasts, 2610 sheep, 136 calves, and 20 pigs from Holland and Germany, in very mixed condition. Owing to the large arrivals from abroad, the numbers of sheep were rather tentative. Prime old Downs—which were very scarce—mostly produced full currencies; but the value of all other breeds had a downward tendency. Calves, though in good supply, moved off steadily, at late rates. Pigs were a slow sale, at our quotations. Milch cows were quoted at from 15s to 21s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled, ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; suckling calves, 20s to 25s; large quarter old store pigs, 18s to 23s each. Beasts, 12s 4d to 13s; sheep, 65s; calves, 31s; pigs, 37d.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The general demand was in a very sluggish state, at drooping figures.

Per 8lb, by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling do., 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 2d.

R. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

BANKRUPTS.

W LAWRENCE, Ealing, grocer. H MOCKETT, New Shoreham, Sussex, merchant. R SHAKESPEARE, Banbury, Oxfordshire, tailor and draper. J LAXTON, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, coal merchant. G HOLDITCH, J F HOLDITCH, and E D HOLDITCH, Bank-side, Southwark, saddle merchants. O FLETCHER, Regent-street, watchmaker. A CARTER, Romford, Essex, saddler. H KNAPP, Abingdon, banker. T MARTIN, Whitechapel-road, licensed victualler. H BOSLEY, A Leighton, Liverpool, warehouseman. J D EYANS, Wrexham, Denbighshire, draper. R SCHOLES, Bury, Lancashire, grocer. T DAWBER, Manchester, calico printer. J GEE, Dukinfield, Cheshire, cotton spinner. J GUEST, Manchester, cotton spinner. W SMITH, Colne, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. MARY WARBURTON, Freetown, Lancashire, hat manufacturer. J HOOPER, Hoxton, Devonshire, market gardener. A JAMES, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, oil merchant. T and J RIDGHOUGH, Wytholm Ryd, Yorkshire, worsted spinners. J BOSS, Ilkerton, Derbyshire, hosier. H TURNER, Wolverhampton, scrivener. J LENTON, Bourn, Lincolnshire, butcher. D PEARSON, Tipton, Staffordshire, engine manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J WADDELL, Cumbernauld, baker. D M'FARLANE, Mearns, Renfrewshire, farmer and cattle dealer. J M'FARLANE, Gartconnel, Dumbartonshire, farmer and cattle dealer. W MURRAY, Dundee, ironmonger.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 29.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rear-Admiral St Thomas John Cochrane, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order.

WAR OFFICE, OCTOBER 15.

9th Light Dragoons: Lieut W Drysdale to be Captain, vice Deacon; Cornet C F Clifton to be Lieut, vice Drysdale; E Hunt to be Cornet, vice Clifton. 13th: Lieut F W Hervey to be Lieut, vice Madocks; Cornet A Tremayne to be Lieutenant, vice Hervey; P S Smith to be Cornet, vice Tremayne. 14th: Capt W A Gausson to be Capt, vice Griffiths.

Coldstream Foot Guards: Brevet-Major Lieut and Capt H Daniell to be Capt and Lieut-Colonel, vice Knox; Ensign and Lieut C S Burdett to be Lieut and Capt, vice Daniell; C R Morgan to be Ensign and Lieut, vice Burdett.

1st Foot: Lieutenant J P Gore to be Captain, vice Green. 9th: Lieutenant E Morton to be Captain, vice Bennett. 18th: Lieutenant F L Bennett to be Paymaster, vice G I Call. 21st: Sec Lieut H S G Knight to be First Lieut, vice Deane. 39th: Lieut H E Reader to be Lieut, vice P Flynn. 44th: Capt W Spring to be Capt, vice Phillips.

58th: Ensign F W Fellows to be Lieutenant, vice Ramsay; W Cairncross to be Ensign, vice Fellows. 57th: Lieut C R Law to be Lieutenant, vice Brown. 69th: Ensign E F B S Stanhope to be Lieutenant, vice R J Lloyd, deceased; H Keam to be Ensign, vice Stanhope. 69th: Lieut E J B Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Law. 86th: J L W Nunn to be Ensign, vice Hart. 82nd: Captain J A L Phillips to be Captain, vice Spring; Lieutenant S F Jarvis to be Lieutenant, vice White. 89th: Captain C T Griffiths to be Captain, vice Gausson.

1st West India Regiment: Ensign H Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Johnston; Ensign S D Stubbs to be Lieutenant, vice Bridgeman; E F Fletcher to be Ensign, vice Stubbs; C T Hamnall to be Ensign, vice Jones.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Lieut M White to be Lieutenant, vice Jarvis. Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Second Lieut W H Humphreys to be First Lieutenant, vice Miller; C Cliffe to be Second Lieutenant, vice Humphreys.

HOSPITAL STAFF: Assist Surg J T W Baco to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Lymington Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry: R E Cooper to be Cornet, vice the Earl of Cavan.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.
T. PROSSER, Worcester, builder.
BANKRUPTCY.
J. MABOTT, Milton near Gravesend, printer. J. HILL, Junr, Southampton, builder. G. GUSTERSON, Chelsea, builder. H. P. LASHMAN, Bromley, soda-water manufacturer. R. B. SCALE, Leytonstone, Essex, boarding and lodging house-keeper. J. TUPLING, Cambridge, shoe-maker. J. MCGEOGE, Wardour-street, Soho, ironmonger. F. DUPOUY, Cambridge, St. Dunstan's Hill, City, wine-merchant. W. DOWLING, Ipswich, oil-man. E. S. MEYER and T. G. BROWN-SMITH, Bedford-row, Covent-garden, fringe manufacturer. J. WAINWRIGHT, High-street, Birmingham, draper. B. WALTON, Wolverhampton, joiner. T. SMITH, Swinehead, Lincolnshire, cattle-salesman. W. WILLIS, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, wool-broker. J. STOCKHAM, Bristol, marble mason. P. W. SMITH, Bristol, leather-seller. C. WRIGHT, Sunderland, hatter. G. J. and T. PROCKTOR, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. J. JONES, Manchester, coal-dealer. J. SPENCE, Liverpool, merchant. R. BAYNES, Liverpool, flour-dealer and baker.
SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.
A. MORTIMER, Aberdeen, baker. J. WEBSTER, Montrose, merchant. J. S. KNOWLES, Port Bannatyne, publisher. J. FISKEN and Co, Glasgow, linen-draper. R. and J. FRENCH, Whitehill, Lanarkshire, coal-masters. T. BORTHWICK, Edinburgh, stock-broker.

BIRTHS.
On the 27th instant, at Acton, Mrs. Herbert Ingram, of a son.—At York, on the 19th inst, the wife of W. Rhodes James, Esq., of a son.—On the 19th instant, at Acton Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Lawrence Otley, of a daughter.—On the 20th instant, at Windsor, the wife of Edward N. Conant, Esq., of a son.—On the 22nd instant, at Hartsburne, near Watford, the Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
On the 28th instant, at Annan Hill, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Colonel Montgomerie, C.B., of the Madras Artillery, to Henrietta, daughter of the late J. Haldane, Esq.

DEATHS.
October 10, at Tunbridge Wells, the Lady Harriet Garnier, widow of the late Rev. William Garnier, of Rookesbury Park, Hants, and eldest sister of the Earl of Guilford.—On the 18th of July, at the Mauritius, on his passage home from Calcutta, Captain C. J. Hodnett, of the ship *Sabroon*.—On the 18th inst., at Coppenhall Green, in the County of Kent, Richard Glasby, Esq., of Harley-place, Marylebone.—On Tuesday, the 19th instant, at his residence, Court-garden, Marlow, Bucks, deeply and deservedly lamented by all his relatives and friends, Sir Henry Bromley Hinch, in the 56th year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.
LAST WEEK OF MISS DOLBY.
THIRTEENTH NIGHT OF THE SWISS QUADRILLE.
A Solo by M. SAINTON. A Solo by Mr. RICHARDSON.
PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY, NOV. 1st, 1847.
PART I.—Overture, "William Tell," Rossini; Quadrille, "The Phantom Dancers," Jullien; Solo, Violin, M. Sainton; Variations, "Le Desir," with Variations performed by the whole of the First and Second Violins, Tenors, Violoncellos, and Contrabassos, Beethoven. New Ballad, "Oh! tell me pretty story," Sung by Miss Dolby, F. Mori; Quadrille, "The Swiss Quadrille" (18th Time), Jullien.
PART II.—Opera, "La Figlia del Reggimento." Grand Selection, with Solos by Herr Koenig, Mr. Lazarus, M. Barret, and M. Baumann; Donizetti. "La Figlia del Reggimento" is considered Donizetti's chief masterpiece, and is the Opera in which Mlle. Jenny Lind created the great sensation during the last season at her Majesty's Theatre. Polka, "The Rhine Polka," Jullien; Symphony, "The Allegretto in A. Beethoven; National Song, "The Swiss Girl," Sung by Miss Dolby, Linley; New Valse, "Miranda," Koenig; Solo, Flute, Mr. Richardson; Polonaise, "The Original Polonaise," Jullien.
The Concert Commences at Eight, and terminates before Eleven o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. M. BATTY.—LAST NIGHTS OF THE CATARACT OF THE GANNES, which must shortly give place to a new Gorgeous Spectacle that has been some time in preparation, and will be produced as early as possible, by Mr. W. West. Second Week of Miss Woolford on the Tight Rope, and the new Hibernian Ballet, the MYSTIC BRANCH. MONDAY, November 1st, and Tuesday, November 2nd, the Grand Spectacle of the CATARACT OF THE GANNES; or, The Rajah's Daughter, followed by Brilliant SCENES in the CIRCUS by the British and Foreign Artists. Concluding with an Hibernian Ballet of Enchantment, NORAH, the PRIDE of KILDARE; or, The Mystic Branch. Principal Dancers, Herr Deulin and Mlle. Theodore. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West, from the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Box Office open from 11 till 6.

COLOSSEUM.—NOTICE.—The whole of this Magnificent Establishment is thrown open Day or Evening for TWO SHILLINGS. Children, Half-price. Open from Ten till Half-past Four, and from Seven till Half-past Ten. Music from Two till Half-past Four, and Seven till Half-past Ten. The Day Panorama of London will be removed early in November.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS AT OXFORD.—MR. LOVE will present an ENTERTAINMENT on MONDAY, November 1, at the Star Rooms, OXFORD, on WEDNESDAY, November 3, at the Literary Institution, WALTON ABBEY, on THURSDAY, November 4, at the Manor Rooms, STOKE NEWINGTON. On MONDAY, November 8, at the Beaumont Literary Institution. On WEDNESDAY, November 10, at the Literary Institution, CHERTSEY. On MONDAY, November 15, at the Assembly Rooms, ROKEBY HOUSE, STRATFORD. And, previous to CHRISTMAS, MR. LOVE will appear at the Royal Albert Rooms, BRISTOL. Begin each evening at Eight. Books to be had—price 6d. Full particulars in programmes.

"WEIPPERT'S SOIRES D'ANCIENS." Princess's Concert Rooms, MONDAY, NOV. 1, and every Monday.—A Subscriber of two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single Tickets, 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band, as usual, conducted by himself. M.C., Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments by Alfred Weippert, from Gunter's. Commence at Half-past Ten. Tickets and Programmes, at 21, Soho-square.

FIRST INTRODUCTION TO THE PUBLIC OF TWO LECTURES by Dr. BACHOFNER—one on the LAWS of NATURE, applicable to the important subject of SANITARY MEASURES; the other, on the various modes of VENTILATION, in which the PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM will be exhibited, with Novel and Highly Interesting Experiments, daily at Two and Half-past Three o'clock. These Lectures will be given alternately in the Evenings at Eight o'clock, except on Saturdays. THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH worked. THE WORKING MODELS, explained. AN ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVING BELL and DIVER, with HYDE'S NEW APPARATUS for CONVERSING under WATER, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

GRAND CIGAR DIVAN, 101, STRAND.—MR. RIES respectfully informs his numerous Patrons and the Public generally that this favoured Establishment, having undergone the most extensive alterations, and being remodelled and furnished in a style of splendour and comfort unsurpassed by the most magnificent of the West-end Club Houses, will be shortly re-opened. Due notice will be given of its completion, and, in the meantime, ample arrangements have been made for the reception of his Visitors in the spacious saloon on the ground floor, which is capable of accommodating conveniently above 350 persons.—Oct. 28, 1847.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—M. BATH and SONS, 80, High Holborn, have the pleasure to announce that their splendid COLLECTION of HYACINTHS, and every other description of Dutch flower roots, has just arrived from Haarlem, in very fine condition, and solicit the honour of an early call.—Priced Catalogues will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom on receipt of a pre-paid application.—N.B. 12 very superior named Hyacinths, 12 Do. Van Thulps, and 50 fine Crocus, will be forwarded immediately, on receipt of a Post-office order for 10s.

MOTT'S NEW PATENT PIANOS, &c., 76, STRAND, at very moderate prices. Purchasers should acquaint themselves with the peculiar merits of these really good and durable instruments—their delightful qualities and varieties of tone, their powers of resisting the worst climates, and other novel, unique, and desirable improvements. Kolna, Melodion, Harmonion, and other combinations.

PIANOFORTES for SALE and HIRE at WILCOCKE and Cos., 13, Newington-causeway. New COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, 6½ Octaves, at 23 Guineas, cash, warranted. Second-hand PIANOFORTES, by the first makers, from £3. DOUBLE-ACTION HARPS, at 25 Guineas each. Warehouse, 100 feet long, established twenty-five years.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Pianos, each price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

PIANOS for SALE, EXCHANGE, or HIRE (in TOWN or COUNTRY), WARRANTED (and packed free of expense).—G. PEACHEY (by appointment Maker to the Queen), 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society, respectfully solicits the attention of the public to his elegant assortment of improved CABINET, COTTAGE, PICCOLO, and SQUARE PIANOFORTES, New Scale, 6½ Octaves C to G, at the lowest possible prices for instruments that can really be warranted. One hundred Piano-fortes for general inspection, suitable for any climate; also, a variety of Second-hand in good condition.—G. PEACHEY (opposite the Marine Society), 73, Bishopsgate Within.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Valse a Deux Temps, Quadrille, Redowa, and Polka Mazurka, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above.

CHANGEMENT DE DOMICILE.—J. T. SHENCK begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has removed his old established Ladies' French Shoe Warehouse from 29, Conduit street, to 141, New Bond-street, where he solicits a continuance of the kind patronage he has received for so many years past.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.—MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London; 22, Nassau-street, Dublin; Grosse Gallengasse, Frankfurt; and Borsen-passage, Hamburg.

This Office was Established in 1841, and possesses tables formed on a scientific basis for the assurance of diseased lives. Policies of twelve months standing are not affected by suicide, duelling, &c., and Assigned Policies are valid from the date thereof, should death ensue from any of these causes. Policies issued by this Society give the Person whose life is assured permission to go at any time beyond the limits of Europe, on the payment of certain, but small and fixed, rates of premium, which are endorsed on the Policy at the time when first issued. HEALTHY LIVES, both at Home and in Foreign Climates, are Assured with as much facility and at lower rates than at most other offices; and a capital of HALF-A-MILLION sterling, fully subscribed, affords a complete guarantee for the fulfilment of the Company's engagements. Prospectuses and forms of Proposal will be forwarded, post free, on application to any of the Society's Agents or to FRANCIS G. P. NELSON, ACTUARY, 25, Pall Mall, London.

MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION, 51, Threadneedle-street, LONDON. Established 1820.—Capital Invested, £10,000 Sterling. PATRONS.—The Duke of Cambridge, Lord DENHAM, BROTHAM, &c.

The object of this Institution is to bring the advantages of Life Insurance and Annuity Offices, in small sums, suitable for the Industrious Classes, within the reach of all. EXAMPLES.—A person, in the 25th year of his or her age, may, by the monthly payment of 8s. 8d. till 55 years of age, secure an Annuity of £20 per Annum, to commence at that age, and continue for life. Other sums and ages in like proportion. By the present payment of £100, by the person in the 60th year of his or her age, an Immediate Annuity of £10 per annum for life may be secured. Other sums and ages in like proportion. A person now in the 24th year of his or her age, may, by paying 2s. 6d. per month, secure £10, to be paid to surviving Children or Nominees, at the death of the Insurer. Other sums and ages in like proportion. Proper forms for filling up, to effect an Insurance, together with tables of payment, may be obtained at the Office, 1, Threadneedle-street, London; or of any of the Agents.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.
NEW LONDON DAILY NEWSPAPER.
Early in the New Year, 1848, will be published
THE LONDON TELEGRAPH,
PRICE THREEPENCE ONLY.
THE LONDON TELEGRAPH will be Printed on London Folio Sheet of Paper, and Published Every Day, at Twelve o'clock at noon, containing all the News up to that hour. THE LONDON TELEGRAPH will be Printed by Little's Patent Double-Action Machine, at double the speed of any other newspaper. THE LONDON TELEGRAPH will contain the News Expresed by the Electric Telegraph from all parts of the Country.—Thus, the Market Prices of Shares, and News of the Same Day, at Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, &c. &c., will appear in THE LONDON TELEGRAPH.
Office, 185, Fleet-street, City of London, where all communications are requested to be addressed.
*** A Detailed Prospectus will be ready in a few days.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
NOW READY.
FOR 1848, PRICE ONE SHILLING.
This Almanack, now in the fourth year of publication, although hitherto acknowledged as the best published, is considerably improved for the year 1848. The enormous sale testifies how highly it is appreciated by the public. No efforts have been spared to render the present one elegant, correct, and useful. In addition to the usual Calendar, the Almanack for 1848 contains Twelve Beautiful Engravings of Country Scenes, illustrative of the agricultural and rural occupations of each month.—A correct and copiously illustrated Astronomical Guide.—Astronomical Symbols, Terms, and Abbreviations Explained.—Duration of Moonlight, illustrated in a novel manner.—Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon.—Right Ascensions and Declinations of the Planets.—The Barometer.—The New Planet Neptune.—The Polar Star.—Zodiacal Light.—The New Planet Iris.—Calendar of the Jews for 1848.—The Months of the Turkish Calendar.—Law Terms.—University Terms, Oxford and Cambridge.—General Postal Regulations.—Anniversaries, Festivals, and Remarkable Occurrences.—Members of the House of Lords and Commons.—Beautiful Engraving of the Throne in the New House of Lords.—Public Income and Expenditure.—Railway Receipts.—Table of Stamps and Taxes.—New Domestic Recipes.—Memoranda for 1848, &c.
Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and Sold by all Booksellers.

THE HOLY LAND.
Just Published, price 5s. 6d. (Proof Impressions, on India paper),
A PANORAMIC PICTURE OF THE HOLY LAND;
An exhibiting Model Views of the principal Cities and Places mentioned in the Old and New Testament. With 85 References. Size of the Plate, 28 inches by 12.
Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

THE NEW TESTAMENT,
ILLUSTRATED EDITION.—COMPLETE.—Price 7s. 6d.
WITH SIXTY ILLUSTRATIONS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.
A Large Copper-plate View of the Holy Land; and Notes, Historical and Descriptive.
"THE ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTAMENT" contains some fine bold and imaginative sketches. Much fact has been shown in the choice of subjects; and even those which have been, as it were, pictorially used up, are treated with originality of conception.—"Daily News."
"A publication characterized by a spirit of the well-known proprietors of the 'Illustrated London News,' and destined, we doubt not, to circulate far and wide. The illustrations are characterized by a daring originality, and finished with a boldness and beauty that make them immensely attractive."—"Wesleyan."
London: Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand. Sold by all Booksellers.

REAL LIFE IN INDIA.
November 1st, will be Published, Price Five Shillings.
London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN.
DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MAJESTY.

VOL. XI. OF LIVES OF THE QUEENS
OF ENGLAND.
By AGNES STRICKLAND.
Comprising THE LIFE OF MARY II., Queen Regnant, Consort of William III.; and THE LIFE OF ANNE, as Princess.
Also, Just Ready,
TOWN AND COUNTRY, A NOVEL.
By MRS. TROLLOPE.
Authors of "Father Rastus," "The Three Cousins," &c. 3 vols.
HENRY COLLEMAN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

A GUINEA-AND-A-HALF ATLAS FOR 14s. 6d.—THE
COMPREHENSIVE ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, containing 31 beautifully engraved Maps, both Ancient and Modern, with a Complete System of Geography and Copious Index, Imperial 4to, half-bound, only 14s. 6d., recently published at £1 11s. 6d. Sold by J. FIELD, at his Cheap Book Establishment, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street.
N.B. Several smaller Atlases on sale, from 3s. 6d. upwards.

WOMAN'S WORTH; or, Hints to Raise the Female Character.
A Second Edition of this Popular Work will be published in Four Monthly Numbers; No. 1. this Day, Price 1s.
LOVE, COURTSHIP, and MARRIAGE. Handsomely bound in cloth, price 3s.
THE TRAVELLER'S ALMANAC and GUIDE, with Map, 1s.
THE GARDEN ALMANAC and Flower Calendar for 1848, pp. 72, price 6d., just published.
STEVENS and Co., 8, Philipot-lane.

"WHY" is a drover's spiked stick like part of Buckinghamshire? Because it runs into Oxon and Herts." When it is stated that this is really a poor specimen of the jokes in the

NOVEMBER Number of "THE MAN IN THE MOON," it is fervently hoped that the City authorities will take active measures to prevent accidents from the crush on publishing day. The Panic in the City has not affected the price, which remains steady at Sixpence.—Office, 17, Warwick-lane.

MUSARD and JULLIEN.—In the PIANISTA for NOVEMBER (No. 89), are given the subjects of Jullien's Swiss Quadrilles (now playing at Drury Lane), and the Swiss Echo Quadrilles by Musard; the latter being artistic and admirable. In the same number are given the four new Albion Polkas, for four hands; the Tyrolean and Swiss Waltzes by Beethoven; and Plus the Ninth's National Hymn. The whole for 2s., or, post-free, 3s. 6p. "Pianista's" office (first floor), 67, Paternoster-row.

LATEST FASHIONS FROM PARIS.—With the LONDON and PARIS LADIES' MAGAZINE, for NOVEMBER, price 1s., will be given a splendid large folio Engraving, "The Evening Wreath," four large quarto Plates of the latest Fashions, beautifully engraved and coloured, embracing an immense double Plate for Show Rooms, and a Plate devoted to Mourning Costume; with polite Literature and Poetry. Amongst the Fashions will be found, designed by her Majesty's Furrier, some original and exclusive Costumes in Fur for the forthcoming Winter, together with the new Polka Jacket introduced by her Majesty, the different stitches for which will be given.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some shopkeepers, who, to compounds of their own manufacture, give the title of "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto," to some under the implied sanction of the Royal and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at deception; while they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials (substituting fictitious names and addresses for the real) of the original preparations. The only genuine "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto," are "Rowland's;" and the wrapper of each bears the name of Rowland's, "proceeding that of the article, with their signature at the foot, in red ink, thus:—A Rowland and Son." Sold by them, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

BUY YOUR WEDDING RING AT
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SUPERIOR WINTER OVER-COATS.—Those who appreciate a genuine, respectable, and first-rate garment, at a moderate cost, that will REALLY exclude the rain, and insure permanent satisfaction, are confidently invited to inspect an extensive assortment of such; also, of BERDOE'S WATERPROOF PALLIUM, the well-known Light Over-Coat, so universally adopted among the upper classes, and the most popular garment ever invented. Price two to three guineas.—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 89, CORNHILL.

THE REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH, the most fashionable coat for both the present and approaching seasons, still retains the same moderate price which, with its usefulness and gentlemanly appearance, has secured such general popularity. It has been made by special command for their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the several Royal visitors to the British Court. In London it can only be purchased of the Patentees, H. J. and D. NICOLL, Court Tailors, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.—Agents for Liverpool: Dawson and Son, Bold-street; for Dublin: George Macdonald, Cornhill-street; for Edinburgh: Christie and Son, George-street; for Birmingham: Wareing and Son, New-street; and the principal tailors in other large towns.

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SUGAR, Sparkling Lump, 5½d. per lb. BLACK TEA, 3s.;
Fine Congou, 3s. 4d.; Finest, 3s. 10d.; Souchong, 4s. 4s. 4d.; to 4s. 8d.; Hyson, 4s. 4s. 8d.; young Hyson, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; Gunpowder, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Choice Ceylon, 9s. to 1s.; a Mixture of several sorts, 1s. 6d.; Mocha, 1s. 9d. For Cash, at W. H. MOORE'S, old established Tea Warehouse, 109, Strand, opposite Exeter Hall. Orders amounting to £2 and upwards sent free to any part of the country on receipt of a Post-office Order for the amount.

THE Eighth Thousand of the PATENT PORTABLE VENTILATING SUSPENSION STOVE, is now on sale, although it is the beginning of but the fourth season. Its distinguishing merit is that it ventilates and warms an apartment at the same moment; in fact, in doing the one, it cannot but do the other. From 18s. upwards. In operation daily, at GEORGE and JOHN DENNE'S, 48, King William-street London-bridge.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 3, Queen-street, Cheap-side, are manufacturing Venetian Blinds of the best description, painted of any colour, and fitted with lines, &c., complete, at 6d. per square foot. Every description of Window Blinds both to fix inside and outside, supplied at equally low prices. Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application, post-free.

BED FEATHERS PURIFIED BY STEAM with PATENT MACHINERY, whereby they are rendered perfectly sweet and free from dust.
Mixed 1s. 0d. per lb. Best Foreign Grey Goose .. 2s. 0d. per lb.
Grey Goose 1s. 0d. per lb. Best Irish White ditto .. 2s. 0d. per lb.
Foreign ditto 1s. 0d. per lb. Best Danish ditto .. 2s. 0d. per lb.
HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their Factory, 195 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

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PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE fine weather of late has had the effect of detaining many of the Parisian *élégantes* at their châteaux; so that we cannot state with such precision as could be wished the best models for the approaching winter. The novelties are, however, already very numerous and beautiful.

MANTEAUX.—There is nothing absolutely new in Manteaux, but only in their details; save this peculiarity—a greater fulness than hitherto. Collets are no longer in great request; *rotondes* and *grandes jupes* being only adapted for travelling. *Mantelets* and *paletots* with sleeves are occasionally seen. *Passenterie* continues in demand, though under a more unassuming form than last year; yet plays a great part in the embellishment of the *toilettes*, in satin, velvet, and cloth. Embroidery, very finely worked, on a ground of satin or velvet, with lace laid on flat, is also in demand.

ROBES of cloth, trimmed with embroidery, are much worn; and some are worked *en soutaches*. The *Ecossais*, in satin and velvet, and polin, is much worn at evening parties. The dress *Redingotes* are almost invariably trimmed with ornaments *à la Brandenburg*, whether they be lace, ribbon, or *passenterie*. The sleeves of the *jupes* are somewhat reduced in fulness and length—a characteristic and bold innovation. The sleeves are equally full throughout, and are open at the wrists, so as to show the sleeve beneath. The *Ecossais* robes are trimmed with *boutons de pierre et d'or*. In town, fewer finenesses are worn, in consequence of the *pardessus* being worn closer. The collars are always made very small, raised, and confined by a small handkerchief, *à la col d'Amaton*; for the *toilette* they are made of fine lace.

CHAPEAUX.—The velvets which were formerly so much in vogue for Chapeaux now give place to Caps. The Chapeaux are now much ornamented, and are made *en capote* or *en chapeau*, in a variety of materials; for instance, velvets

epingles, and satins, and *tulle*, in addition to lace, ribbons, and flowers. The shapes are round, flattened in front. The *calottes* are now only worn semicircular: those *à coulisse* are trimmed with lace or *bouillonne*; or silk fringe, about a quarter of an inch deep.

Blondes of various colours are much in use; either close-fitting or *négligé*; according to the season.

Flowers, *tulle*, and lace, variously employed as trimmings. Lace is more worn than ever, on *manteaux*, *robes*, collars, and bonnets.

AURORA BOREALIS.

On Sunday last there was a brilliant exhibition of Aurora; it was first seen at about half-past six in the evening, and occasional streamers alone were seen till 9h. 45m. After 9h. 55m. it was constantly changing; its appearance then, and for some little time after, was sketched at the time by Mrs. Glaisher, and from which the above engraving has been made; she has also supplied the following information respecting it:—At 9h. 55m. the portion A A was alone visible, presenting to the eye the fan-shaped appearance, as shown in the Engraving, and exhibiting all the tints of the most brilliant sunset: the column appeared to be composed of streamers, shading from the most intense crimson into the ruddiest and most brilliant orange; which orange again contrasting with the ruddy hue of the next portion, formed, by means of contrast upon contrast, an endless gradation of shade and colour; in fact, it was a truly gorgeous spectacle.

At 10h. 0m. the orange colour had entirely disappeared, and given place to an uniform deep crimson; the column had the appearance of a strong reflection from an immense conflagration; when suddenly, like the brisk unfurling of a fan, the light white fleecy columns, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and the portion marked Q Q,

formed; the portion Q Q, being in form and colour, precisely similar to that of A A, excepting being less bright. The several columns between these two red columns, appeared to be divided into sections, and were of the most silvery light, shaded, as shown in the engraving, with a delicate and pure grey. The columns B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, were perpetually glancing and shifting, though always with vertical motion; whilst the red portions continued unmoved. These movements of the central columns somewhat resembled, in appearance, the reflection upon a wall of a Gothic casement, lighted from within by some fitful and inconstant light. Thus, the portion Q Q would suddenly glance into the place of B, whilst B would suddenly dart higher into the Zenith, and then both would as suddenly descend. These motions were not confined to one section alone, but the whole mass from B to H, appearing to be actuated by the same impulse at the same time. The rose-coloured extremities meanwhile remained immovable, though it rather appeared that, as the central silvery lights fluctuated, now bright, now dim, their very extremities fluctuated in direct opposition, the rosy hues becoming fainter, and inclining to a neutral tint in proportion as the silvery brightness increased.

At 10h. 12m. A.M., a considerable diminution of the parts B to H took place; the regular and casement-like appearance gradually disappeared, and assumed more of the character of the boundaries, although they still retained their fitful glancing motion, and their pale silvery hue. During the time of the above appearance two or three Auroral masses, milk white, and cloud-like (one of which is shown in the drawing) floated from W.N.W. to the S.E., and were remarkable for a kind of pulsation within themselves.

At a quarter-past 10, the Moon, which was shining with unusual splendour, was surrounded by a beautiful corona, consisting of four concentric circles; that which was the nearest to the Moon was of a neutral tint, the next violet, then green, and the outermost red; the external edge of the latter passed just midway between the Moon and the planet Mars.

Towards midnight the appearance became again very splendid, and traces of the Aurora existed till after two o'clock in the morning of Monday. For more detailed accounts of this magnificent Aurora, see the forthcoming number of the "Philosophical Magazine."

Blackheath, October 25, 1847.

JAMES GLAISHER.

It was a holy Sabbath night,
The gale blew clear and high,
When lo! a glory of God's light
Shone up athwart the sky.

A faint thin vapour—misty, dim,
First to the gaze was given,
That rode from the horizon's rim
To topmost vault of Heaven!

Like column'd snow, the pillar grew,
While a veiled bride,
Up—mass on mass—new vapours flew,
And climb'd it either side!

Thick and more thick, their fleecy
wings
Sail on towards the North;
While opposite in lustre springs
The Moon's full radiance forth.

More and more glory, grandly now
Upon the vision came,
The column wore a godlike brow,
And took the hue of flame!

While from the arch that curved in sight
Where round the masses grew,
There shot quick streams of silver light
Far—far into the blue!

Then where the flame with crimson hue
Had made its glowing bed,
The stars in burning groups shone
through,
And gleamed behind the red.

Still round and round the streamers
bright
Would flit in many a form,
Till the flame-pillar lost its light
And took the dark of storm!

One moment more, and as a cloud
In smoke it fled away;
Gone was the Meteor and the shroud,
And Night again was gay!

Gay with its Moon and myriad gems
And clouds like sheep wind-driven
Night's Queen with all her diadems
Reigned calm again in Heaven.

GUTTA PERCHA.

This substance is of recent introduction to England, and was first brought under the notice of the Society of Arts in the autumn of 1843. The history of its discovery is thus given by Dr. Montgomerie:—"While at Singapore, in 1842, I on one occasion observed in the hands of a Malayan woodsman, the handle of a



THE GUTTA PERCHA PLANT.

parang made of a substance which appeared quite new to me. My curiosity was excited, and, on inquiry I found it was made of the Gutta Percha, and that it could be moulded into any form, by simply dipping it into boiling water until it was heated throughout, when it became plastic as clay, and when cold, regained, unchanged, its original hardness and rigidity. I immediately possessed myself of the article, and desired the man to fetch me as much more of it as he could get. On making some experiments with it, I at once discovered that, if procurable in large quantities, it would become extensively useful." The discovery was communicated to the Medical Board of Calcutta, and subsequently to the Society of Arts in London.

Sir W. J. Hooker states the tree from which Gutta Percha is procured, to belong to the natural order *sapotaceæ*, found in abundance in the island of Singapore, and in some dense forests at the extremity of the Malay peninsula. Mr. Brooke reports the tree to be called *Niato* by the Sarawak people, but they are not acquainted with the properties of the sap; it attains a considerable size, even as large as six feet in diameter; is plentiful in Sarawak, and most probably, all over the island of Borneo. The tree is stated to be one of the largest in the forests in which it is found. The timber is too loose and open for building purposes; but the tree bears a fruit which yields a concrete oil, used for food.

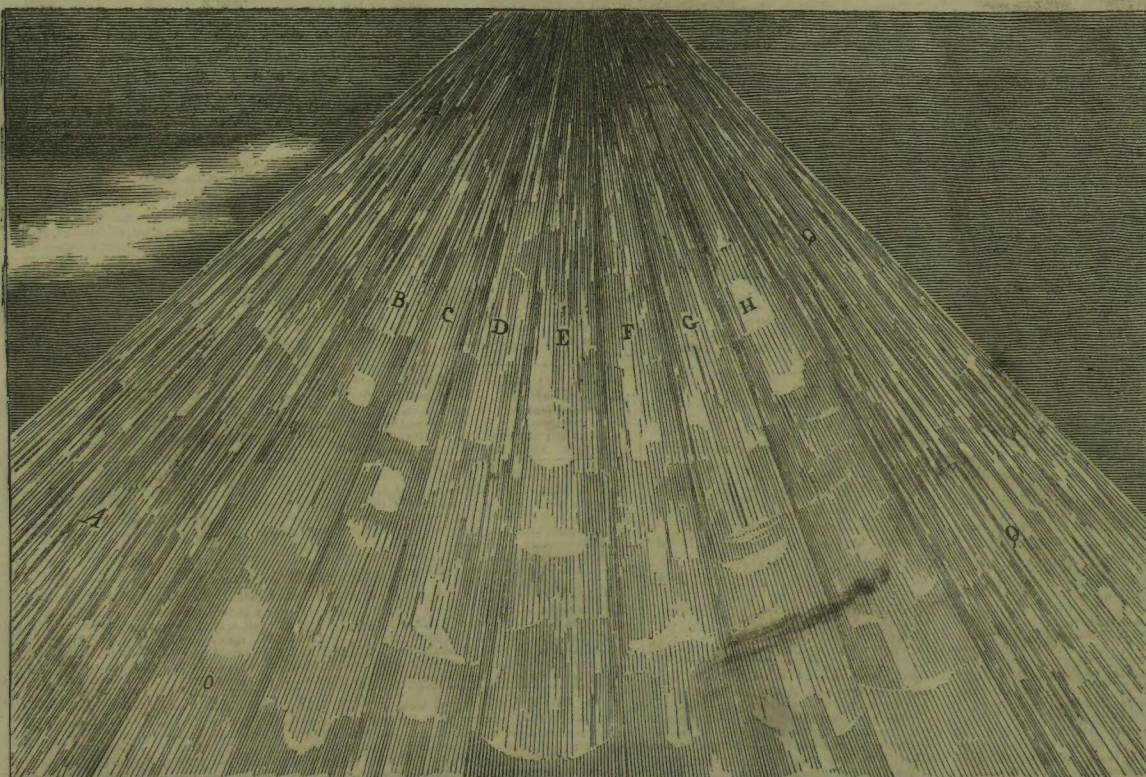
Gutta Percha is contained in the sap and milky juice, which quickly coagulates on exposure to the air; from twenty to thirty pounds being the average produce of one tree. For collecting the sap, the trees are felled, barked, and left dry, and useless, so great is the demand for the Gutta, the importation of which already reaches many hundred tons annually. Hence the forests will soon be cleared of the Gutta trees; whereas, it is believed that a constant and moderate supply might be secured by incisions in the bark, as in the case of Caoutchouc.

The Gutta is received in scraps, or in rolls of thin layers. It is first freed from impurities by deviling or kneading in hot water, when it is left soft and plastic and of a whitish grey colour.

When thus prepared, the Gutta has many curious properties. Below the temperature of 50 degrees, it is as hard as wood, but it will soon receive an indentation from the finger-nail. When softened in hot water, it may easily be cut and moulded; and it will harden, as it cools, to its former rigidity; and it may be softened and hardened any number of times without injury to the material. Unlike caoutchouc, it has little elasticity; but, it has such tenacity, that a slip, one-eighth of an inch substance, sustained 42lb. weight, and only broke with a pressure of 56lb. When drawn out, it remains without contracting.

In solution, Gutta Percha is applied, like caoutchouc, for waterproofing cloth. It is likewise used for numerous purposes for which leather is used; in mastics and cements, &c. In short, it promises to become as important an article of commerce as caoutchouc itself.

The name is a pure Malayan one; *gutta* meaning the gum, or concrete juice of a plant, and *percha* the particular tree from which this is procured. The *ch* is not pronounced hard like a *k*, but like the *ch* in the English name of the fish perch. It has been suggested to Dr. Montgomerie, that the Gutta Percha would be found useful in stopping decayed teeth.



THE AURORA BOREALIS AT 10H. 5M. P.M., ON SUNDAY, OCT. 24, 1847.